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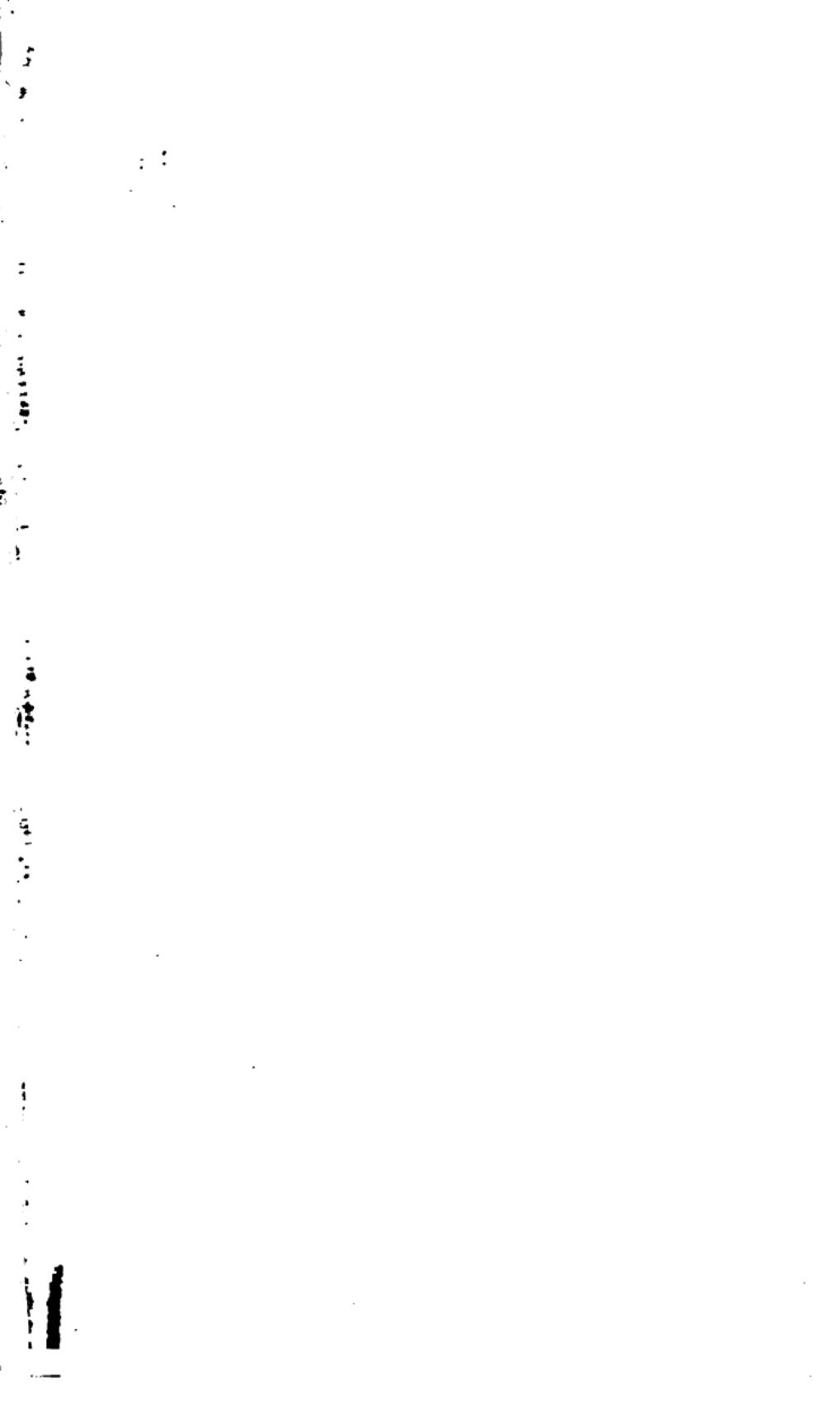
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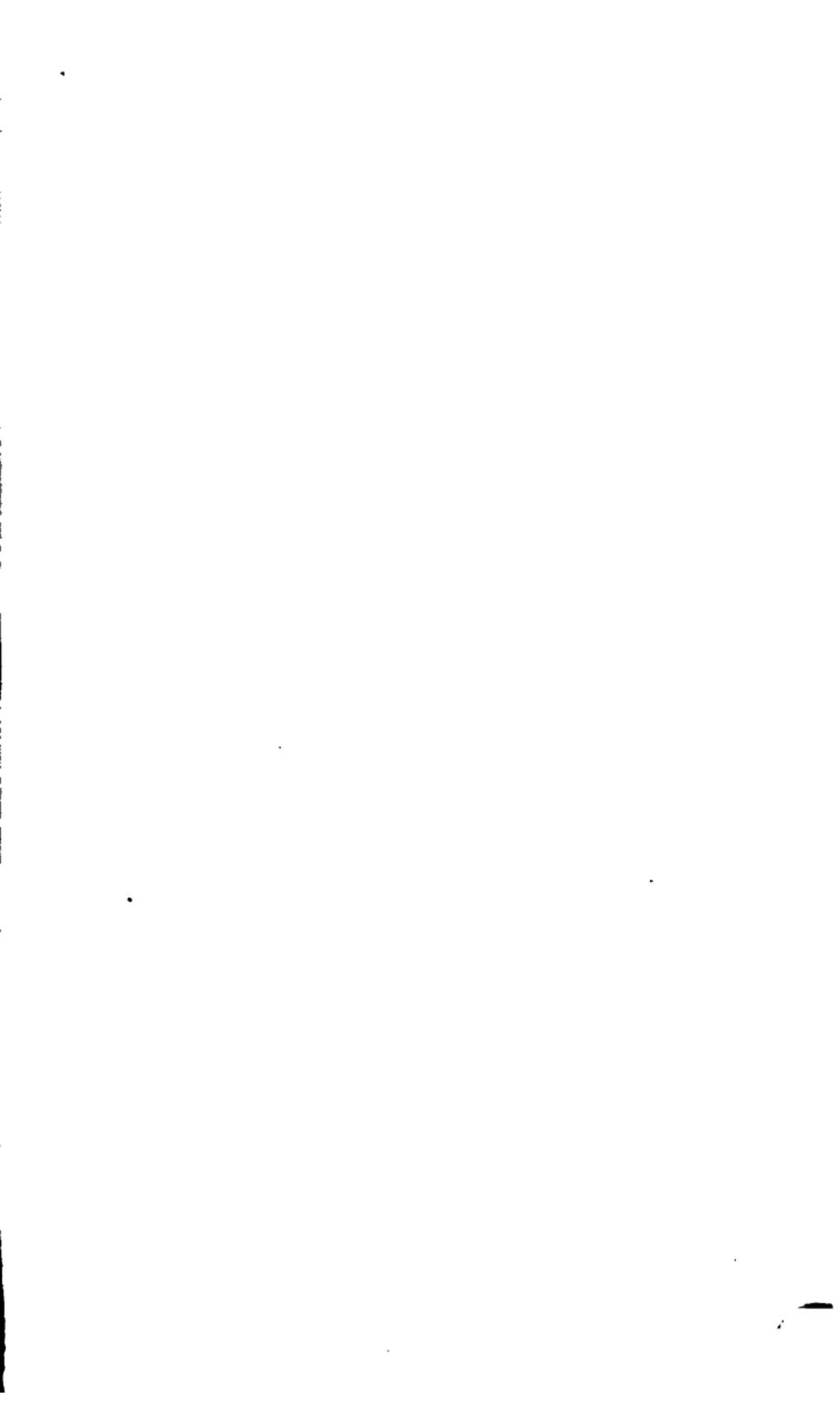
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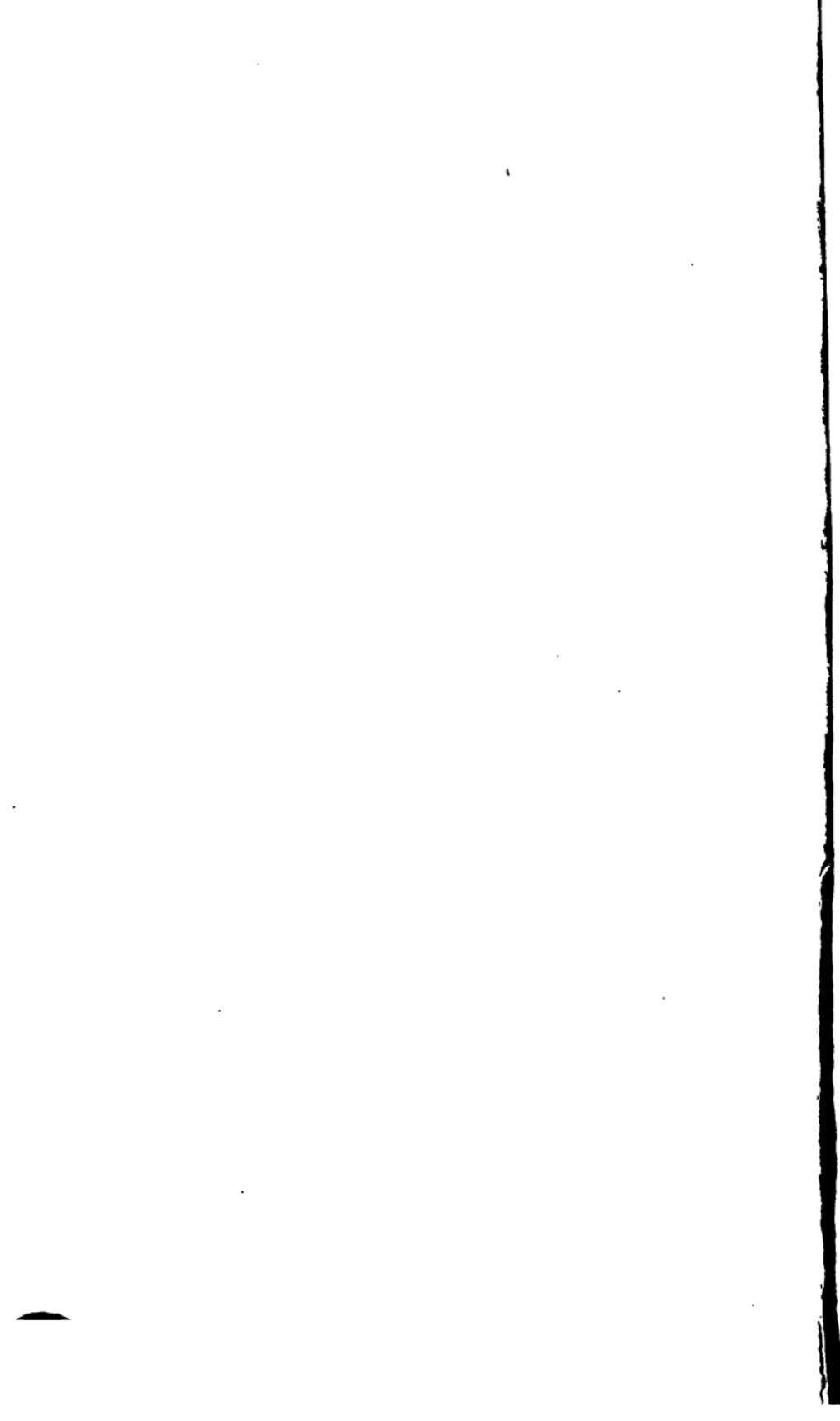
**JOHN BARTLETT,**  
(A. M. 1871.)

Feb. 1, 1893.









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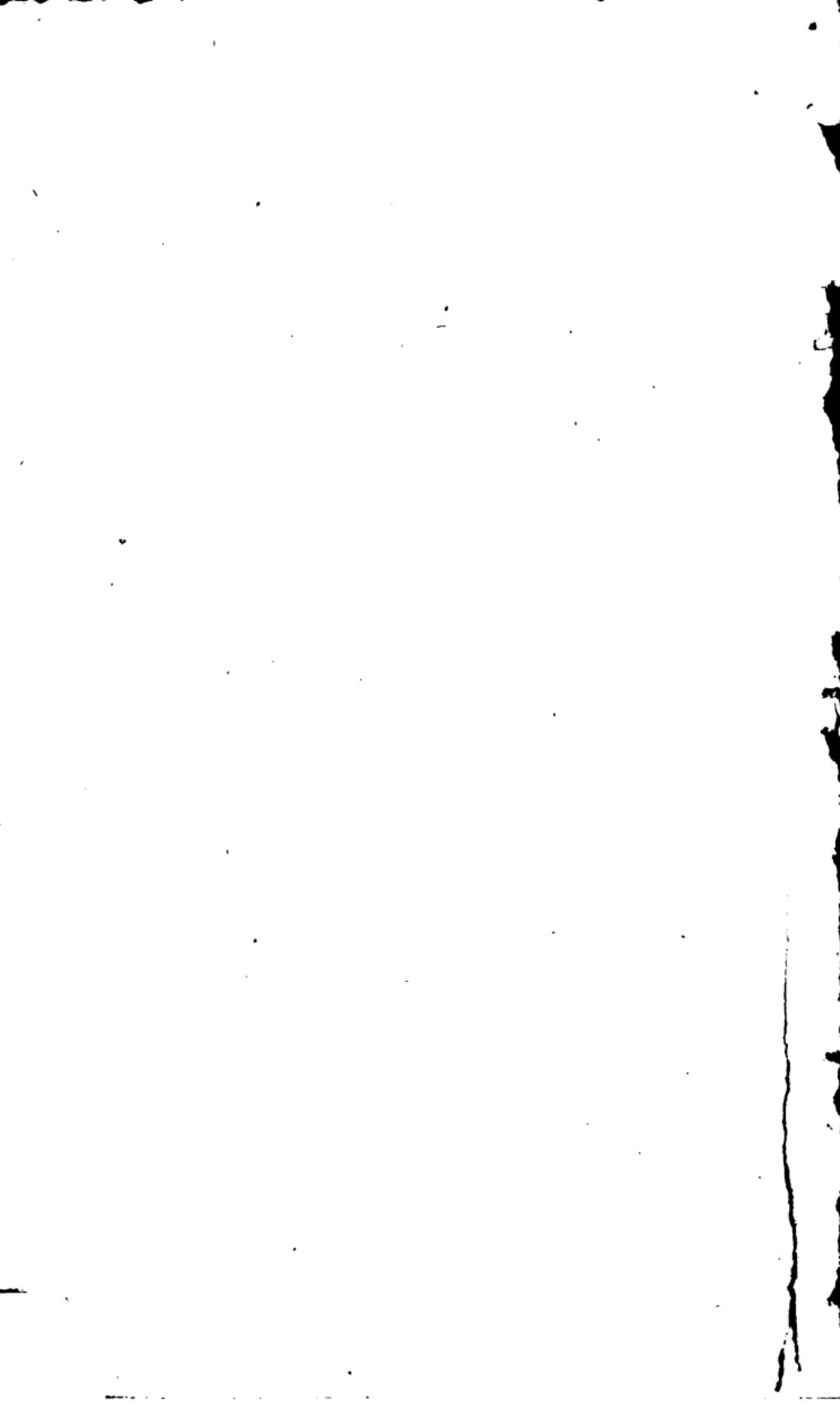
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# PROVERBS;

OR,

## THE MANUAL OF WISDOM.

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*Edw Hawkins Jun.*

PROVERBS;  
OR,  
THE MANUAL OF WISDOM:  
BEING AN  
ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT  
OF THE BEST  
ENGLISH, SPANISH, | FRENCH, ITALIAN,  
AND OTHER PROVERBS.

To which are subjoined  
THE  
WISE SAYINGS, PRECEPTS,  
MAXIMS, AND REFLECTIONS  
OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOS ANCIENTS.

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The PROVERBAL wisdom of the populace in the streets, on the roads, and in the markets, instructs the ear of him who studies man, more fully than a thousand rules, often-tidiously arranged.

LAVATER'S APHORISMS.

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SECOND EDITION.

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## PREFACE.

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CHESTERFIELD, who was a dictator in politeness, cautions his son against quoting PROVERBS in company; but, however unfashionable it may be to have them always in one's MOUTH, it certainly would be of the most essential service, did mankind oftener carry them in their MIND, and adopt them as rules of action; for "PROVERBS, (as has been well observed), are the children of experience, and he who would do well, should view himself in them, as in a looking-glass."

"A PROVERB," according to Camden, "is a concise, witty, and wise speech, grounded upon experience, and for the most part containing some useful instruction." This definition is sufficiently accurate for general purposes; but admits

of considerable amplification, on taking an extensive view of the subject.

**PROVERBS**, we should say, are the collective wisdom of ages and nations, frequently expressed in familiar, and sometimes in enigmatic terms. They generally contain some standard maxim, which may be referred to, as a test of truth, in consequence of its having survived the fluctuations of temporary opinion.

Quaint and affected, as many of them, on a superficial view, may seem, they are all founded in reason and good sense, and like common law are antecedent to written records. Indeed, the obsolete form of expression which so often characterizes them, is the best evidence of their antiquity; of that sacred regard which has been paid by the people, to preserve not only their essence, but the very words in which they have been handed down to posterity. **PROVERBS**, however, that contain only local allusions, and an adaptation to circumstances no longer existing, have only had a limited circulation, and have generally sunk into neglect, with the occasions

that produced them; while those that possess an universality of application, have, on the contrary, gained strength and currency from age. The former may amuse the curious enquirer, but are scarcely worth drawing from their obscurity: the latter never fail to profit or improve; and of such our collection is principally composed.

In every nation whose annals have reached us, it appears, that **PROVERBS** have originally dropped from the lips of the wise, and have been preserved and repeated by the people. Many, no doubt, are lost; or as good sense is the same in one country as another, have been revived in other languages, in nearly similar terms.

Every country, even every district of the same country, without doubt, has some **PROVERBS** peculiar to itself; but such as are not applicable to all times and places, neither convey much useful knowledge, nor fall within our plan to record.

From **FRANCE**, **SPAIN**, and **ITALY**, we have gleaned very plentifully, and added them to the abundant stock which our own island supplies.

Indeed it would have been easy to have produced a volume of treble the size, had we adopted the method of RAY, whose work has long been out of print; but, besides those PROVERBS which are merely local, quaint sayings that apply not to real life and manners, and ridiculous, unnatural similes, fit only for the vulgar to repeat; we have rejected every thing that could taint the mind, or injure the morals. Indecency is ill compensated for by wit; and vulgarity has nothing that can recommend it, either to the ear or the understanding.

As far as concerns this little volume, they must be fastidious to a high degree, who will find any thing in it that is offensive; and they must be little susceptible of improvement, who can read it, and **DERIVE NO KNOWLEDGE** from its multifarious maxims, for the regulation of their sentiments and conduct.

Care, also, has been taken to avoid repetitions; yet it is possible that the same PROVERB may occasionally be found, varied only by slight shades of expression.

The alphabetical form has been preferred, because it facilitates reference. Had it been always possible, it might have entertained a few persons, perhaps, to have distinguished the PROVERBS by the nation that produced them; but like precious metals, many pass current in all countries, and bear no impression that can mark their origin.

Whatever is good in itself, is worthy of being preserved and known, and it matters little from whence and from whom it originated.

As our MANUAL, however, was intended for the general use and instruction of all ages, and of both sexes, of every rank in life; in order to render it as complete as possible, we have drawn farther supplies from the sages and heroes of antiquity, whose APHORISMS, somewhat resembling current PROVERBS, though commonly more diffuse, will be read with reverence, and deserve to be studied with attention.

We cannot now catch the living words from the lips of a Plato, a Socrates, a Solon, or a

**Lycurgus, a Cicero, or a Cato;** but we can still enjoy their transmitted wisdom; and from a review of what they have left us, or what has been recorded of them, perceive that their maxims were the decisions of truth—their dictates calculated to be the guide of ages.

M.

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## PROVERBS.

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### A.

**A** Good word is as soon said as a bad one.  
**A** covetous man, like a dog in a wheel, roasts  
meat for others to eat.  
**A** child may have too much of his mother's blessing.  
**A** wise man will neither speak, nor do, whatever  
anger would provoke him to.  
**A** wonder lasts but nine days.  
**A** young serving man, an old beggar.  
**A** pennyworth of ease, is worth a penny at all times.  
**A** s proud comes behind as goes before.  
**A** gentleman, a greyhound, and a salt-box, look  
for at the fire-side.  
**A** wise man cares not much for what he cannot  
have.  
**A**mong good men two suffice.  
**A** woman conceals what she knows not.  
**A** penny spared is twice got.

### B

A fool, if he saith he will have a crab, he will not have an apple.

A man's best fortune, or his worst, is a wife.

A good beginning makes a good ending.

A fair face is half a portion.

A wise man hath more ballast than sail.

Almsgiving never made any man poor, nor robbery rich, nor prosperity wise.

A fool and his money are soon parted.

A thousand pounds and a bottle of hay, will be all one at doomsday.

A fool's bolt is soon shot.

All is well that ends well.

A friend's frown is better than a fool's smile.

A man may be great by chance; but never wise nor good, without taking pains for it.

All worldly joys go less, to that one joy of doing kindnesses.

A man never surfeits of too much honesty.

An idle brain is the devil's shop.

A wise head makes a close mouth.

All foolish fancies are bought much too dear.

A quick landlord makes a careful tenant.

Any thing for a quiet life.

A pound of gold is better than an ounce of honour.

Anger dies soon with a wise and good man.

All vice infatuates and corrupts the judgment.

A good wife makes a good husband.

A fool comes always short of his reckoning.

A young saint an old saint; and a young devil an old devil.

Afflictions are sent us by God for our good.

All covet, all lose.

All earthly joys are empty bubbles, and do make men boys

Always refuse the advice which passion gives.

After meat, mustard.

A life of leisure and a life of idleness are the same thing, only different titles.

A little neglect may breed great mischief.

A small leak will sink a great ship.

Always taking out of the meal-tub and never putting in, soon comes to the bottom.

A handful of mother-wit is worth a bushel of learning.

A pound of care will not pay an ounce of debt.

A wise man changes his mind, a fool never will.

A life ill-spent makes a sad old age.

A wall between both, best preserves friendship.

As you use your father, so your children will serve you.

A good wife is the workmanship of a good husband.

A great fortune with a wife, is a bed full of brambles.

A wonderous fair woman is not all her husband's own. . . .

**A** gentle calf sucks her own mother, and four cows more (between two own brothers, two witnesses, and a notary.)

**A** way goes the devil, when he finds the door shut against him.

**A** wise man doth not hang his wisdom on a peg.

**A** man's love and his belief are seen by what he does.

**A** covetous man makes a halfpenny of a farthing, and a liberal man makes sixpence of it.

**A** mule and a woman do best by fair means.

**A** very great beauty is either a fool or proud.

**A** great deal is ill wasted, and a little would do as well.

**A** n estate well got is spent, and that which is ill got, destroys its master too.

**A** great good was never got for little pains.

**A** cheerful look, and forgiveness, is the best revenge of an affront.

**A** wise man never says, I did not think of that.

**A** mischief may happen which will do me (or make me) good.

**A** wise man only knows when to change his mind.

**A** t the end of life La Gloria is sung.

**A** fflictions teach much, but they are a hard cruel master.

**A**nger is the weakness of the understanding.

**A** competency leaves you wholly at your disposal.

An halter will sooner come, without taking any care about it, than a canonry.

A wise man avoids all occasions of being angry.

A wise man aims at nothing out of his reach.

A good man hath ever good luck.

A man's wisdom is no where more seen than in his marrying himself.

A good fire is one half of a man's life.

A contented mind is a great gift of God.

A contented mind is a continual source of joy.

A prodigal son succeeds a covetous father.

A wise man knows his own ignorance, a fool thinks he knows every thing.

An house built by a man's father, and a vineyard planted by his grandfather.

A dapple grey horse will sooner die than tire.

A man's folly is seen by his singing, his playing, and riding full speed.

An ill blow, or an ill word, is all you get from a fool.

An ill child is better fikk than well.

A lie hath no legs.

A good wife by obeying, commands in her turn.

An hearty good-will never wants time to shew itself.

A good reputation is a secon<sup>d</sup>, or half an estate.

A wrong judgment of things is the most mischievous thing in the world.

An empty purse, and a new house finished make  
a man wise, but this somewhat too late.

A thousand things are well forgot, for peace and  
quietnes s fake.

A beggar's wallet is a mile to the bottom.

An iron anvil should have a hammer of feathers.

A man is valued as he makes himself valuable.

A bad agreement is better than a good law-suit.

Aristotle saith, when you can have any good thing,  
take it: and Plato saith, if you do not take  
it you are a great coxcomb.

A fair woman without virtue is like palled  
wine.

A man's hat in his hand never did him harm.

A wise man goes not on board, without due  
provision.

A burthen which one chuses is not felt.

All the wit in the world is not in one head.

A man is half known, when you see him; when  
you hear him speak, you know him all out.

A courtier is a slave in a golden chain.

A little kitchen makes a large house.

Asking costs no great matter.

A woman that loves to be at the window is like  
a bunch of grapes in the highway.

A woman and a glafs are never out of danger.

A woman and a cherry are painted for their own  
harm.

**A doctor and a clown know more than a doctor alone.**

**A little time will serve to do ill.**

**At a dangerous passage, give the precedence.**

**An ill book is the worst of thieves.**

**A fat physician, but a lean monk.**

**Affairs, like salt-fish, ought to be a good while a soaking.**

**A great deal of pride obscures or blemishes a thousand good qualities.**

**An Arcadian ass, who is laden with gold, and eats but straw.**

**An idle man is a bolster for the devil.**

**Arms carry peace along with them.**

**A little, in peace and quiet, is my heart's wish.**

**A rich country and a bad road.**

**A good lawyer is a bad neighbour.**

**Another man's bread costs very dear.**

**A man's own opinion is never in the wrong.**

**A civil answer to a rude speech costs not much, and is worth a great deal.**

**A wise man doth that at first which a fool must do at last.**

**A wise lawyer never goes to law himself.**

**A sluggard takes an hundred steps, because he would not take one in due time.**

**A fair promise catches the fool.**

**A proverb is the child of experience.**

Avoid carefully the first ill or mischief, for that will breed an hundred more.

A stock once gotten, wealth grows up of its own accord.

A father with very great wealth, and a son with no virtue at all.

A wise man never sets his heart upon what he cannot have.

A lewd bachelor makes a jealous husband.

A little wit will serve a fortunate man.

A man never loses, by doing good offices to others.

All worldly joy is but a short-lived dream.

A soldier, fire, and water soon make room for themselves.

A considering, careful man is half a conjurer.

A man would not be alone even in paradise.

A mighty hope is a mighty cheat.

A man cannot leave his experience or wisdom to his heirs.

A fool will be always talking, right or wrong.

As soon as ever God hath a church built for him, the devil gets a tabernacle set up for himself.

Abate two thirds of all the reports you hear.

A fair face, or a fine head, and very little brains in it.

A beautiful face is a pleasing traitor.

An honest man hath half as much more brains as he needs, a knave hath not half enough.

A wise man changes his mind, when there is reason for it.

A thoufand probabilities cannot make one truth.  
A wise man will not tell such a truth as every one will take for a lye.

A probable story is the best weapon of calumny.  
All is good that God sends us.

Afflictions draw men up towards heaven.

A man was hanged for saying what was true.  
A man should learn to sail with all winds.

A man that hath learning is worth two who have it not.

A fool knows his own busines better than a wise man doth another's.

An huge great house is an huge great trouble.

A great many pair of shoes are worn out, before men do all they say.

A great many words will not fill a purse.

A man may see his own faults in those which others do.

A man may talk like a wise man, and yet act like a fool.

A little too late is too late still.

A good man is ever at home wherever he chance to be.

A wise man will stay for a convenient season, and will bend a little, rather than be torn up by the roots.

A man knows no more to any purpose than he practises.

All row galley-wise; every man draws towards himself.

A proud man hath vexation or fretting enough.

At a good pennyworth pause awhile.

A wise man makes a virtue of what he cannot help.

Apothecaries would not give pills in sugar, unless they were bitter.

As I brew, so I must drink.

After clouds, comes clear weather.

A man of gladness seldom falls into madness.

A suit of law and an urinal bring a man to the hospital.

A bean in liberty is better than a comfit in prison.

A little body often harbours a great soul.

A maid oft seen, a gown oft worn, are disesteemed and held in scorn.

An empty purse fills the face with wrinkles.

A man without reason is a beast in season.

A long tongue is a sign of a short hand.

Agues come on horseback, but go away on foot.

A bushel of March dust is worth a king's ransom.

As the day lengthens, so the cold strengthens.

Age and wedlock bring a man to his nightcap.

A wicked woman and an evil, are three half-pence worse than the devil.

A good fellow lights his candle at both ends.  
A bald head is soon shaven.  
A close mouth catcheth no flies.  
An evil conscience breaks many a man's neck.  
All covet, all lose.  
A friend in court is worth a penny in a man's purse.  
A crow is never the whiter for washing herself often.  
An ounce of discretion is worth a pound of wit.  
A bad excuse is better than none at all.  
A fool may ask more questions in an hour, than a wise man can answer in seven years.  
A fool may put somewhat in a wise body's head.  
As the fool thinks, so the bell tink.  
A friend in need, is a friend indeed.  
A friend is never known till one have need.  
A great head and a little wit.  
An honest man's word is as good as his bond.  
A good horse cannot be of a bad colour.  
A man may lead a horse to the water, but he cannot make him drink; unless he will.  
A man's house is his castle.  
A man may love his house well, and yet not ride on the ridge.  
An idle brain is the devil's shop.  
An unhappy lad may make a good man.  
A heavy purse makes a light heart.

As long lives a merry heart as a sad.  
All is not lost that is in danger.  
A man's a man although he hath but a hose on  
his head.  
A good neighbour, a good good-morrow.  
A new broom sweeps clean.  
An unlawful oath is better broken than kept.  
As the old cock crows, so crows the young, or  
so the young learns.  
An old man is a bed full of bones.  
A good pay-master needs no surety, or starts not  
at assurances.  
A penny in my purse will bid me drink, when all  
the friends I have will not.  
As good play for nothing as work for nothing.  
A poor man's table is soon spread.  
A proud mind and a beggar's purse agree not  
well together.  
All promises are either broken or kept.  
All is not won that is put in the purse.  
A rolling stone gathers no moss.  
At a round table there's no dispute of place.  
A scald head is soon broken.  
A good shift may serve long, but it will not serve  
ever.  
A sharp stomach makes short devotion.  
As good fit still, as rise up and fall.  
A small sum will serve to pay a short reckoning.

A small pack becomes a small pedlar.  
A man cannot spin and reel at the same time.  
A spur in the head's worth two in your heel.  
After a storm comes a calm.  
All truth must not be told at all times.



## B.

Better spare at the brim, than at the bottom.  
Better half a loaf than no bread.  
Beware of *had-I-wif*.  
Bachelors' wives and maids' children are well taught.  
Beware of the geese when the fox preaches.  
Better suffer a great evil than do a little one.  
Be reasonable and you will be happy.  
Be wise on this side Heaven.  
Better unborn than untaught.  
Bear and forbear is short and good philosophy.  
Beware of little expences.  
Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessaries.  
Bold and shameless men are masters of half the world.  
Be ready with your hat, but slow with your purse.

Be slow to give advice, ready to do any service.  
Both anger and haste hinder good counsel.  
By marking a fault, you may learn to do better.  
By doing nothing, men learn to do ill.  
Between robbing and restoring, men commonly  
get thirty in the hundred.  
Bare wages never made a servant rich.  
Begin your web, and God will supply you with  
thread.  
Break the legs of an evil custom.  
Beauty and folly do not often part company.  
Beauty beats a call upon the drum.  
Building is a word that men pay dear for.  
Be as easy as you can in this world, provided  
you take care to be happy in the next.  
Better to go about than to fall into the ditch.  
Better to ride on an ass that carries me, than an  
ass that throws me.  
Bare-footed men need not tread upon thorns.  
Bashfulness is an enemy to poverty.  
Beauty draws more than even.  
Beauty is no inheritance.  
Be not too hasty to outbid another.  
Bread with eyes, and cheese without eyes.  
Building is a sweet impoverishing.  
Building and marrying of children are great  
wasters.  
Better to go to bed supperless than to rise in debt.

Before you marry, be sure of a house wherein to tarry.

Better that the feet slip than the tongue.

Be not too hasty, and you'll speed the better: make not more haste than good speed.

Birds of a feather flock together.

Blushing is virtue's colour.

Buying and selling is but winning and losing.

Better to have a dog fawn on you than bite you.

Better be envied than pitied.

Better come at the latter end of a feast, than the beginning of a fray.

Better be the head of a dog, than the tail of a lion.

Better to be idle, than not well occupied.

Better late than never.

Better leave than lack.

Be merry and wise.

Better a mischief, than an inconvenience.

Beauty is potent, but money is omnipotent.

Better keep under an old hedge, than creep under a new furze-bush.

Be it better or be it worse, be ruled by him that bears the purse.

Better are small fish than an empty dish.

Better spared than ill spent.

Between two stools there is danger of falling.

Better be unmannerly, than troublesome.

Because I would live quietly in the world, I hear,  
and see, and say nothing.

By yielding, you make all your friends; but if you  
will tell all the truth you know, you will  
get your head broke.

Be ye last to go over a deep river.

Buying a thing too dear is no bounty.

Buy at a fair, and sell at home.

Being in love brings no reputation to any man,  
but vexation to all.

By courtesies done to the meanest men, you  
get much more than you can lose.

Beauty and chastity have always a mortal quarrel  
between them.

Begin nothing, of which you have not well con-  
sidered the end.



C.

Cheer up, man, God is still where he was.

Crosses are ladders that lead up to heaven.

Care-not would have.

Courtesy on one side only, lasts not long.

Conversation makes a man what he is.

Confession of a fault makes half amends.

Craft brings nothing home at the last.

Children are certain cares, but very uncertain comforts.

Constant dropping wears away stones.

Creditors have better memories than debtors.

Consider well, who you are, what you do, whence you came, and whither you are to go.

Command your servant, and do it yourself, and you will have less trouble.

Charity is the chief and most charming beauty.

Counsels in wine seldom prosper.

Credit lost is like a Venice glass broken.

Crooked logs make straight fires.

Crosses are ladders that lead to Heaven.

Care will kill a cat.

Charity begins at home.

Children suck their mother when they are young, and the father when they are old.

Close fits my shirt, but closer my skin.

Cloudy mornings turn to clear evenings.

Comparisons are odious.

Covetousness brings nothing home.

Count not your chickens before they are hatched.

Common fame is seldom to blame.

Custom is second nature.

Change of weather finds discourse for fools.

Cure your sore eyes only with your elbow.

Civil obliging language costs but little, and doth a great deal of good.

Chuse your wife on a Saturday, and not on a Sunday.

Contempt of a man is the sharpest reproof.

Compare your griefs with other men's, and they will seem less.

Covetousness breaks the sack; *i. e.* loses a great deal.

Consider well before you tie that knot you never can undo.

Consider well of a business, and dispatch it quickly.

Civil offers are for all men, and good offices for our friends.



## D.

Do well, and have well.

Discontent is a man's worst evil.

Debtors are liars.

Dearths foreseen come not.

Diseases are the interest of pleasures.

Drive thy business; let not that drive thee.

Diligence is the mother of good luck.

Dead men open the eyes of the living.

Do what you ought, and let what will come on it.

Drink wine with pears, and water after figs.

Do not all that you can do; spend not all that you have; believe not all that you hear; and tell not all that you know.

Discretion, or a true judgment of things, is the parent of all virtue.

Do not do evil to get good by it, which never yet happened to any.

Do yourself a kindness, Sir, (the beggar's phrase for give alms).

Deaf men go away with the injury.

Deeds are males, and words are females.

Do as the friar sayeth, not as he doeth.

Desperate cuts have desperate cures.

Do as the most do, and fewest will speak evil of thee.

Do not spur a free horse.

Do well to whom you will; do any man harm, and look to yourself.

Drinking water neither makes a man sick nor in debt, nor his wife a widow.

Doing what I ought, secures me against all censures.

Do not make me kiss, and you will not make me sin.

Do not say I will never drink of this water, however dirty it is.

Do what you have to do just now, and leave it not for to-morrow.

Drink water like an ox, wine like a king of Spain.  
Do no ill, and fear no harm.  
Delay is odious, but it makes things more sure.  
Delays are dangerous.

~~~~~

## E.

Every one has a fool in his sleeve.  
Every man's censure is first moulded in his own nature.  
Every one is a master, and a servant.  
Every fin brings its punishment along with it.  
Every ass thinks himself worthy to stand with the king's horses.  
Enough is as good as a feast.  
Ever drink, ever dry.  
Every man is a fool, where he has not considered or thought.  
Every one should sweep before his own door.  
Eaten bread is soon forgotten.  
Early to bed and early to rise, make men more healthy, more holy, wealthy, and wise.  
Every man can tame a shrew, but he who hath her.  
Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.

Every one hath enough to do to govern himself well.

Either say nothing of the absent, or speak like a friend.

Every thing may be, except a ditch without a bank.

Every man loves justice at another man's house; nobody cares for it at his own.

Every man hath his cricket in his head, and makes it sing as he pleases.

Eat after your own fashion, clothe yourself as others do.

Extravagant offers are a kind of denial.

Eating little, and speaking little, can never do a man hurt.

Every ditch is full of after-wit.

Either a civil grant, or a civil denial.

Experience is the father, and memory the mother of wisdom.

Eating more than you should at once, makes you eat less afterward.

Every one thinks he hath more than his share of brains.

Ever buy your wit at other men's charges.

Enrich your younger age with virtue's lore.

Evil gotten, evil spent.

Every path hath a puddle.

Every thing is good in its season.

Every man is either a fool or a physician at forty.

England is the paradise of women.

Every cock is proud on his own dunghill.

Empty vessels make the greatest sound.

Every thing hath an end, and a pudding two.

Exchange is no robbery.

Experience is the mistress of fools.

Every man hath his faults.

Every one as they like best, as the good man said when he kissed his cow.

Every thing would live.

Every may be hath a may not be.

Every one hath a penny to spend at a new ale-house.

Every man's nose will not make a shoeing horn.

Even reckoning keeps long friends.

Every penny that's saved is not gotten.

Every shoe fits not every foot.

Every sow to her own trough.

Enjoy that little you have, while the fool is hunting for more.

Examine not the pedigree nor patrimony of a good man.

Experience and wisdom are the two best fortunetellers.

Every man is a fool in another man's opinion.

Every fool is in love with his own bauble.

Every ill man will have an ill time.

Eating too well at first, makes men eat ill afterwards.

Evil comes to us by ells, and goes away by inches.

Either rich, or hanged in the attempt.

Experience without learning does more good,  
than learning without experience



F.

Frost and fraud have always foul ends.

Fair words butter no parsnips.

For all your kindred, make much of your friends.

Fools build houses, and wise men buy them, or  
live in them.

Fine dressing is a foul house swept before the  
doors.

Fly the pleasure that will bite to-morrow.

Fair words make me look to my purse.

Foolish tongues talk by the dozen.

Fools worship mules that carry gold.

Follow not truth too near at the heels, lest it  
dash out your teeth.

Fear of hell is the true valour of a christian.

For ill do well, then fear not hell.

**Fly pleasure, and it will follow thee.**

**Fond pride of dress is sure a very curse,  
Ere fancy you consult, consult your purse:  
For age and want save while you may,  
No morning-sun lasts a whole day.**

**Friendships are cheap, when they are to be  
bought with pulling off your hat.**

**From an ass you can get nothing but kicks and  
stench.**

**Few men take his advice, who talks a great deal.**

**Fine words will not keep a cat from starving.**

**Forgive every man's faults, except your own.**

**Fond love of a man's self, shews that he doth not  
know himself.**

**Fools learn to live at their own cost; the wise at  
other men's.**

**From hearing, comes wisdom; and from speak-  
ing, repentance.**

**Foul dirty water makes the river great.**

**Fools grow up apace without any watering.**

**First deserve and then desite.**

**Fair is not fair, but that which pleafeth.**

**Fidler's fare; meat, drink, and money.**

**Foxes, when sleeping, have nothing fall into their  
mouths.**

**Far from court, far from care.**

**Full of courtesy, full of craft.**

**Faint heart never won fair lady.**

Fair feathers make fair fowls.  
 Fair and softly goes far in a day.  
 Far fetched and dear bought is good for ladies.  
 Fire and water are good servants, but bad masters.  
 First come, first served.  
 Forbearance is no acquittance.  
 Forecast is better than work-hard.  
 Fields have eyes, and woods have ears.  
 Fat paunches make lean pates.  
 Few die of hunger, an hundred thousand of surfeits.  
 Fools make great feasts, and wise men eat of them.  
 Follow, but do not run after good fortune.  
 Folly and anger are but two names for the same  
     thing.  
 Fortune knocks once at least, at every one's door.  
 Find money and marriage to rid yourself of an  
     ill daughter.  
 Fair words and foul deeds deceive wise men as  
     well as fools.  
 Fools and wilful men make the lawyers great.



## G.

Good words cost nought.  
 Great cry and little wool, quoth the devil when  
     he sheared his hogs.

God hath often a great share in a little house;  
and but a little share in a great one.

Good counsel breaks no man's head.

Good and quickly seldom meet.

God is at hand when we think him farthest off.

Great busineses turn on a little pin.

God's mill grinds slow, but sure.

Good swimmers are drowned at last.

God deals his wrath by weight, but without  
weight his mercy.

Good husbandry is good divinity.

God help the rich, the poor can beg.

Gold goes in at any gate, except that of heaven.

Great men's promises, courtiers' oaths, and dead  
men's shoes, a man may look for, but not  
trust to.

Good looks buy nothing in the market.

Great virtue seldom descends.

Good to begin well, better to end well.

Giving much to the poor, doth increase a man's  
store.

God send us somewhat of our own, when rich  
men go to dinner.

God's providence is the surest and best inheritance.

Good take heed doth always speed.

God help the fool, quoth Pedly. (*an ideat.*)

God hath provided no remedy for wilful obstinacy.

Giving begets love, lending as usually lessens it.

Go not to hell for company.

Get what you can, and what you get hold ; 'tis  
the stone that will turn all your lead into  
gold.

Go not over the water where you cannot see the  
bottom.

Giving is going a fishing.

Give a wise man a hint, and he will do the  
business well enough.

Give neither counsel nor salt, till you are asked  
for it.

Great prosperity and modesty seldom go together.

Give your friend a fig, and your enemy a peach.

Give every man good words, but keep your  
purse-strings close.

Good preachers give their hearers fruit, not  
flowers.

Give no great credit to a great promiser.

Good husbandry is the first step towards riches.

Good ware was never dear, nor a Miss ever  
worth the money she costs.

Go to the war with as many as you can, and  
with as few to counsel.

Great birth is a very poor dish on the table.

Good wine makes a bad head and a long story.

Gather the rose, and leave the thorn behind.

Go early to the market, and as late as ever you  
can to a battle.

Gaming shews what metal a man is made of.

God supplies him with more, who lays out his estate well.

Give a clown your finger, and he will take your whole hand.

God, our parents, and our master can never be requited.

Gossips and frogs drink and talk.

Good harvests make men prodigal, bad ones provident.

Green wood makes a hot fire.

Good words without deeds, are rushes and reeds.

Go to bed with the lamb, and rise with the lark.

Gentility without ability, is worse than plain beggary.

Grace will last, favour will blast.

Grey and green make the worst medley.

Give a man luck, and throw him into the sea.

God never sends mouths, but he sends meat.

Great pain and little gain make a man soon weary.

Good to sleep in a whole skin.

Good take heed doth surely speed.

Good riding at two anchors men have told; for if one break the other may hold.

God sends meat, and the devil sends cooks.

God comes to see, or looks upon us, without a bell.

**Gifts break through stone walls.**

**Go not to your doctor for every ail, nor to your lawyer for every quarrel, nor to your pitcher for every thirst.**

**Good breeding and money make our sons gentlemen.**

**God keep me from him whom I trust, from him that I trust not I shall keep myself.**

**Govern yourself by reason; though some like it, others do not.**

**God keeps him who takes what care he can of himself.**

**God keep me from still water; from that which is rough I will keep myself.**

**Gifts enter every where without a wimble.**

**God doth the cure, and the physician takes the money for it.**

**Good courage breaks ill luck to pieces.**

**Great poverty is no fault or baseness, but some inconvenience.**

**Good fortune comes to him who takes care to get her.**

**Get but a good name and you may lie in bed.**

**Good deeds live and flourish, when all other things are at an end.**

**Great posts and offices are like ivy on the wall, which makes it look fine, but ruins it.**

**God is always opening his hand to us.**

Give me a virtuous woman, and I will make her  
a fine woman.

Great housekeeping makes but a poor will.

God doth us more and more good every hour of  
our lives.

Giving to the poor, lessens no man's store.



H.

He is a fool who cannot be angry; but he is a  
wise man who will not.

Half an acre is good land.

He who perishes in a needless danger, is the  
devil's martyr.

He who serves God, is the true wise man.

He who will thrive, must rise at five.

He who hath thriven, may sleep till seven.

He plays best, who wins.

He is a proper man, who hath proper conditions.

He that hath money in his purse, cannot want a  
head for his shoulders.

He who gives alms, makes the very best use of  
his money.

Heaven once named, all other things are trifles.

Honour buys no beef in the market.

He that would thrive, must ask leave of his wife.

He that buys a house ready wrought, hath a pin  
and nail for nought.

He who weddeth ere he be wife, shall die ere  
he thrives.

He who studies his content, wants it most.

He that is warm, thinks all are so.

He that lies long in bed, his estate feels it.

He who riseth belimes, hath something in his head.

He who lives well, sees afar off.

He who seeks trouble, never misseth it.

He that hath little, is the less dirty.

He who would have what he hath not, should  
do what he doth not.

He who hath horns in his bosom, needs not put  
them upon his head.

He who contemplates, hath a day without night.

Happy is the body, that is blest with a mind not  
needing.

He only is bright, who shines by himself.

He that will not have peace, God gives him war.

He who fears death, lives not.

He who preaches, gives alms.

He who pitied another, thinks on himself.

He who once bits, will be ever shooting.

He that cockers his child, provides for his enemy.

He that is thrown, would ever wrestle.

He goes not out of his way, who goes to a good inn.

He hath no leisure, who useth it not.

**H**e who hath the charge of souls, transports them not in bundles.

**H**e that tells his wife news, is but newly married.

**H**e who will make a door of gold, must knock in a nail every day.

**H**e lives long enough, who hath lived well.

**H**e that speaks me fair, and loves me not, I will speak him fair, but trust him not.

**H**e who preaches war, is the devil's chaplain.

**H**e who makes other men afraid of his wit, had need be afraid of their memories.

**H**e who defers his charities till his death, is rather liberal of another man's than of his own.

**H**e who will be his own master, often hath a fool for his scholar.

**H**e only truly lives, who lives in peace.

**H**appy is he, who knows his follies in his youth.

**H**e who hath an ill name, is half hanged.

**H**arm watch, harm catch.

**H**e lives indeed, who lives not to himself alone.

**H**onour and ease are seldom bedfellows.

**H**e can want nothing, who hath God for his friend.

**H**e who is poor when he is married, shall be rich when he is buried.

**H**e who angers others, is not himself at ease.

**H**e dies like a beast, who hath done no good while he lived.

**H**e that hath some land, must have some labour.

Heaven is not to be had by men's barely wishing  
for it.

He who gets, doth much; but he who keeps,  
doth more.

He who will not be counselled, cannot be helped.

He who converses with nobody, knows nothing.

Honour bought is temporal simony.

He is the wise man, who is the honest man.

He who lives in hopes, dies a fool.

He who gives wisely, sells to advantage.

Home is home, be it ever so homely.

Handle your tools without mittens.

He that by the plough would thrive, himself must  
either hold or drive.

He is a rich man, who hath God for his friend.

He is the best scholar, who hath learned to live  
well.

He is my friend, who grinds at my mill.

Hear reason, or she will make herself be heard.

He who promises, runs into debt.

He who holds his peace, gathers stones.

He who would have a mule without any fault,  
must keep none.

He who hath no wisdom, hath no worth.

He who is not more, or better than another,  
deserves not more than another.

He who resolves to amend, hath God on his side.

Hell is crowded with ungrateful wretches.

He can never enjoy himself one day, who fears  
he shall die at night.

He who hath done ill once, will do it again.

He who eats most, eats least.

Have many acquaintance, and but few friends.

He who marries a widow, will have a dead  
man's head often thrown in his dish.

He who will revenge every affront, means not  
to live long.

Honour and profit will not keep both in one sack.

He who trifles away his time, perceives not  
death which stands upon his shoulders.

He who spits against Heaven, it falls on his face.

He who stumbles, and falls not, mends his pace.

He who is sick of folly, recovers late or never.

He who hath a mouth of his own, should not bid  
another man blow.

He who hath no ill fortune, is tired out with good.

He who depends wholly on another's providing  
for him, hath but an ill breakfast, and a  
worse supper.

He who thinks what he is to do, must think what  
he should say too.

He who hath an ill cause, let him sell it cheap.

He who loves you will make you weep, and he  
who hates you may make you laugh.

He is the only rich man, who understands the use  
of wealth.

He is a great fool, who squanders rather than doth good with his estate.

He who loves to employ himself well, can never want something to do.

He who only returns home, doth not run away.

He can do nothing well, who is at enmity with his God.

Huge long hair, and very little brains.

He who trusts nobody, is never deceived.

He who eats alone, must catch his horse so.

He who makes more of you than he used to do, either would cheat you or needs you.

He that would avoid the sin, must avoid the occasion of it.

He that would cheat the devil, must rise early in the morning.

He who hath a handsome wife, or a castle on the frontier, or a vineyard near the highway, never wants a quarrel.

He who pretends to be every body's particular friend, is nobody's.

He is fool enough himself, who will bray against another ass.

Happy is he that mends of himself, without the help of others.

He who lies long in bed, his estate pays for it.

He who hath children, hath neither kindred nor friends.

He who hath lost shame, is lost to all virtue.

He who is idle, is always wanting somewhat.

He whose house is tiled with glass, must not throw stones at his neighbour's.

He who doth not look forward, finds himself behind other men.

He who is to give an account of himself and others, must know both himself and them.

He who rises early in the morning, hath somewhat in his head.

He doth something who sets his house on fire; he scares away the rats, and warms himself.

He will soon be a lost man himself, who keeps such men company.

He who buys and sells, does not miss what he spends.

He who ploughs his land, and breeds cattle, spins gold.

He who will venture nothing, must never get on horseback.

He who goes far from home for a wife, either means to cheat or be cheated.

He who sows his land, trusts in God.

He who leaves the great road for a by-path, thinks to gain ground, and he loses it.

He who serves the public, obliges nobody.

He who keeps his first innocence, escapes a thousand sins.

He who abandons his poor kindred, God forsakes him.

He who is not handsome at twenty, nor strong at thirty, nor rich at forty, nor wise at fifty, will never be handsome, strong, rich, nor wise.

He who resolves suddenly, repents at leisure.

He who rises late, loses his prayers, and provides not well for his house.

He who peeps thro' a hole, may see what will vex him.

He who amends his faults, puts himself under God's protection.

He who loves well, sees things at a distance.

He who hath servants, hath enemies that he cannot well be without.

He who pays his debts, begins to make a stock.

He who gives all before he dies, will need a great deal of patience.

He who said nothing had the better of it, and had what he desired.

He who sleeps much, gets but little learning.

He who sins like a fool, like a fool goes to hell.

He is always safe, who knows himself.

He loses the good of his afflictions, who is not the better for them.

He hath a great opinion of himself, who makes no comparisons with others.

**H**e only is rich enough, who hath all that he desires.

**H**e who is about to marry, should consider how it is with his neighbours.

**H**e is the happy man, not whom other men think, but who thinks himself to be so.

**H**e who hath much, wants still more, and then more.

**H**e never can speak well, who knows not when to hold his peace.

**H**e is the better man, who comes nearest to the best.

**H**e only is the great learned man, who knows enough to make him live well.

**H**e that chastiseth one, amendeth many.

**H**e loseth his thanks, who promiseth and delayeth.

**H**e that will deceive the fox, must rise betimes.

**H**appy is he, who knows his follies in his youth.

**H**e who would have a hare for breakfast, must hunt over night.

**H**e that licks honey from thorns, pays too dear for it.

**H**e that lives in hope, danceth without a minstrel.

**H**e that lives not well one year, sorrows for it seven.

**H**e hath not lost all, who hath one throw to cast.

**H**e that takes not up a pin, slighteth his wife.

He that pitieith another, remembreth himself.  
 He deserves not the sweet, that will not taste of  
 the sour.

He that strikes with his tongue, must ward with  
 his head.

He that marries a widow and three children,  
 marries four thieves.

He that's afraid of leaves, must not come in a  
 wood.

He that's afraid of wounds, must not come nigh a  
 battle.

He is in great want of a bird, that will give a  
 groat for an owl.

He that wears black, must hang a brush at his  
 back.

He that was born under a three-haltpenny planet,  
 shall never be worth two-pence.

He that goes a borrowing, goes a sorrowing.

He that borrows, must pay again with shame or  
 los.

He that leaves certainty and sticks to chance,  
 when fools pipe he may dance.

Hasty climbers have sudden falls.

He that will not be ruled by his own dame,  
 must be ruled by his step-dame.

He dances well, to whom fortune pipes.

He that waits for dead men's shoes, may go long  
 enough bare foot.

He that saveth his dinner, will have the more for his supper.

He that would hang his dog, gives out first that he is mad.

He that lies down with dogs, must rise up with fleas.

He that kills a man when he is drunk, must be hanged when he is sober.

He that will eat the kernel, must crack the nut.

Help hands, for I have no lands !

He is handsome, that handsome doth.

Happy is he, whose friends were born before him.

Haste makes waste, and waste makes want, and want makes strife between the good man and his wife.

He that hath no head, needs no hat.

Health is better than wealth.

He that hears much and speaks not all, shall be welcome both in bower and hall.

Honours change manners.

Hunger is the best sauce.

He that hath many irons in the fire, some of them will cool.

He that will meddle with all things, may go shoe the goslings

He that hath an ill name, is half hanged.

Here is talk of the Turk and the Pope, but it is my next neighbour does me the harm.

He plays well that wins.

He had need rise betimes, that would please every body.

He that would please all and himself too, undertakes what he cannot do.

He is poor indeed, that can promise nothing.

He that pryeth into every cloud, may be stricken with a thunderbolt.

He that shews his purse, longs to be rid of it.

He that reckons without his host, must reckon again.

He that runs fastest, gets most ground.

He that makes himself a sheep, shall be eaten by a wolf.

He that will steal an egg, will steal an ox.

He that will not go over the stile, must be thrust through the gate.

He must stoop, that hath a low door.

He must needs swim, that is held up by his chin.

He that strikes with the sword, shall be beaten with the scabbard.

He that handles thorns, shall prick his fingers.

He that travels far, knows much.

He that stays in the middle of a valley, shall never get over the hill.

He who serves God, hath the best master in the world.

He hath a good judgment, who doth not rely on his own.

He who converses with nobody, is either a brute or an angel.

He who lives disorderly one year, doth not enjoy himself for five years after.

He keeps his road well enough, who gets rid of bad company.

He who thinks to cheat another, cheats himself most.

He who is an ass, and takes himself to be a stag, when he comes to leap the ditch, finds his mistake.

He who gives fair words, feeds you with an empty spoon.

Hunger never fails of a good cook.

He who hath good health is a rich man, and doth not know it.

He that will have no trouble in this world, must not be born in it.

He that would believe he hath a great many friends, must try but few of them.

He is truly happy, who can make others happy too.

He that would be well spoken of himself, must not speak ill of others.

He that doth the kindness, hath the noblest pleasure of the two.

He who doth a kindness to a good man, doth a greater to himself.

He who blames grandees, endangers his head; and he who praises them, must tell many a lie.

He who will stop every man's mouth, must have a great deal of meal.

He is a good man, who is good for himself; but he is good indeed, who is so for others too.

He who keeps good men company, may very well bear their charges.

He begins to grow bad, who takes himself to be a good man.

He is far from a good man, who strives not to grow better.

He who throws away his estate with his hands, goes afterwards to pick it up on his feet.

Have money, and you will find kindred enough.

He that lends his money, hath a double loss.

He who is about to speak evil of another, let him first well consider himself.

Hard upon hard, never makes a good wall.

He who throws a stone against God, it falls upon his own head.

He who plays me one trick, shall not play me a second.

He who would be ill served, let him keep good store of servants.

He who would have trouble in this life, let him get either a ship or a wife.

He who will take no pains, will never build a house three stories high.

He who hath no children, doth not know what love means.

He who spins hath one shirt, he who spins net hath two.

He who considers the end, restrains all evil inclinations.

He who hath the longest sword, is always thought to be in the right.

He who doth not rise early, never does a good day's work.

He who hath good health is young, and he is rich who owes nothing.

He who will have no judge but himself, condemns himself.

He who keeps company with great men is the last at the table, and the first at any toil or danger.

He that hath nothing knows nothing, and he that knows nothing is nobody.

He who hath more, hath more care, still desires more, and enjoys less.

He who doth no ill, hath nothing to fear.

He that would be master of his own, must not be bound for another.

He is master of the world, who despises it; its slave who values it.

He who hath most patience, best enjoys the world.

He is unhappy who wishes to die; but more so, he who fears it.

He who oft thinks on death, provides for the next life.

He who knows nothing, is confident in every thing.

He who lives as he should, has all that he needs.

He who doth the injury, never forgives the injured man.

He who would please every body in all he doth, troubles himself, and contents nobody.

Happy is the man, who doth all the good he talks of.

He is a good orator, who prevails with himself.

He who hath gold hath fear, who hath none hath sorrow.

He who is employed, is tempted by one devil; he who is idle, by an hundred.

He that makes a good war, hath a good peace.

He who troubles not himself with other mens' business, gets peace and ease thereby.

He bears with others, and faith nothing, who would live in peace.

He who pays well, is master of every body's purse.

Have you bread and wine? sing and be merry.

He who speaks little, needs but half so much brains as another man.

He who knows most, commonly speaks least.

He that is going to speak ill of another, let him consider himself well, and he will hold his peace.

He doth not lose his labour, who counts every word he speaks.

He that hath no patience, hath nothing at all.

He is not a thorough wise man, who cannot play the fool on a just occasion.

He considers ill, that considers not on both sides.

He that parts with what he ought, loses nothing by the shift.

He who is used to do kindnesses, always finds them when he stands in need.

He who knows but little, presently outs with it.

He that doth not mind small things, will never get a great deal.

He who thinks he can do most, is most mistaken.

He who quakes for cold, either wants money to buy him cloaths, or wit to put them on.

He that would have a thing done quickly and well, must do it himself.

He who knows most, is the least presuming or confident.

He who is bound for another, goes in at the wide end of the horn, and must come out at the narrow, if he can.

He that makes no reckoning of a farthing, will not be worth a half-penny.

He is learned enough, who knows how to live well. Health without any money, is half sickness.

He that unseasonably plays the wise man, is a fool. He that pretends too much to wisdom, is counted a fool.

He that gains time, gains a great point.

He that would be well served, must know when to change his servants.

He who employs one servant in any business, hath him all there; who employs two, hath half a servant; who employs three, hath never a one.

Have good luck and you may lie in bed.

He that will maintain every thing, must have his sword always ready drawn.

He that speaks ill of other men, burns his own tongue.

He that is most liberal where he should be so, is the best husband.

He is gainer enough, who gives over a vain hope.

Hope is a pleasant kind of deceit.

He is master of the whole world, who hath no value for it.

He who saith woman, saith woe to man.

He that takes no care of himself, must not expect it from others.

He who cannot hold his peace, will never live at ease.

He who lives wickedly, lives always in fear.

He who will have a good revenge, let him leave it to God.

He that will revenge every affront, either falls from a good post, or never gets up to it.

He is in a low form, who never thinks beyond this short life.

He is rich, who desires nothing more.

He who eats but one dish, never wants a physician.

He hath lived to little purpose, who cannot hope to live after death.

Hell is very full of good meanings and intentions.

He only is well kept, whom God keeps.

He who doeth every thing he has a mind to do, doth not what he should do.

He who says all that he hath a mind to say, hears what he hath no mind to hear.

He cannot go wrong, whom virtue guides.

He who tells all the truth he knows, must lie in the streets.

He counts very unskilfully, who leaves God out of his reckoning.

He that hath children, all his morsels are not his own.

He that is born of a hen, must scrape for his living.

He is the man indeed, who can govern himself  
as he ought.

He that would live long, must sometimes change  
his course of life.

He who understands most, is other men's master.

Have a care of—Had I known this before.—

He who serves the public, hath but a scurvy master.

He that would have good offices done to him,  
must do them to others.

He makes his grief light, who thinks it so.

He thinks but ill, who doeth not think twice of  
a thing.

He who goes about a thing himself, hath a mind  
to have it done; who sends another, cares  
not whether it be done or no.

He who is bad to his relations, is worse to himself.

He that doth most at once, doth least.

He is a wretch, whose hopes are all below.

He who would be rich in one year, is hanged at  
six months end.

He who hath a mouth, will certainly eat.

He who is lucky (or rich) passes for a wise man  
too.

He commands enough, who is ruled by a wise man.

He who reveals his secret, makes himself a slave.

How can the cat help it, if the maid be a fool?

He who hath money and capers, is provided for  
lent.

He who buys by the penny, keeps his own house  
and other men's too.

He who doth his own busines, doth not foul his  
ingers.



## I.

In every work begin and end with God.

If every man will mend one, we shall all be  
mended.

If all fools wore white caps, we should look like  
a flock of geese.

In the husband's wisdom, is the wife's gentleness.

If a good man thrive, all thrive with him.

It is an ill air where we gain nothing.

If the brain sows not corn, it plants thistles.

If things were to be done twice, all would be  
wise.

If the mother had never been in the oven, she  
would not have looked for her daughter  
there.

It is better to please a fool than to anger him.

If I had revenged every wrong, I had not worn  
my shirts so long.

If wise men never erred, it would go hard with  
the fool.

If the best man's faults were written in his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes.

Industry is fortune's right hand, and frugality is her left.

Ignorance is better than pride with greater knowledge.

Idle lazy folk have most labour.

I will keep no more cats than what will catch mice.

It is more painful to do nothing than something.

Ill-will never said well.

If thou do ill, the joy fades, not the pains: if well, the pains fade, the joy remains.

If you will not hear reason, she will surely rap your knuckles.

I never saw an oft removed tree;

Nor yet an oft removed family;

That throng so well as those that settled be.

In affairs of this world, men are saved, not by faith, but by the want of it.

It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright.

I once had, is a poor man.

It is horribly dangerous to sleep near the gates of hell.

I heard one say so, is half a lye.

It is a bad house that hath not a poor man in it.

It is better to be condemned by the college of physicians, than by one judge.

It is better to give one shilling than to lend twenty. In prosperity we need moderation, in adversity patience.

It is better it should be said, here he ran away, than here he was slain.

If young men had wit, and old men strength enough, every thing might be well done.

In the conclusion, even sorrows with bread are good.

If veal (or mutton) could fly, no wild fowl could come near it.

Idleness is the mother of vice, the step-mother to all virtues.

Idleness buries a man alive.

If there is but little bread, keep it in your hand; if but a little wine, drink often; if but a little bed, go to bed early, and clap yourself down in the middle.

It is good keeping his cloaths, who goes to swim.

If wise men play the fool, they do it with a vengeance.

It is a mark of great proficiency, to bear easily the failings of other men.

I will do what I can, and a little less, that I may hold out the better.

It is more noble to make yourself great, than to be born so.

If you would be as happy as any king, consider not the few that are before, but the many that come behind you.

If you would have a thing kept secret, never tell it to any one; and if you would not have a thing known of you, never do it.

Ignorance and prosperity make men bold and confident.

Industry makes a gallant man, and breaks ill fortune.

If pride were a deadly disease, how many would be now in their graves.

In silence there is many a good morsel.

If three know it, all the world will know it too.

It is no great pains to speak the truth.

It is virtue's picture which we find in books.

It is truth which makes a man angry.

It is the only true liberty to serve our good God.

It is better keeping out of a quarrel, than to make it up afterwards.

It is good to know our friends failings, but not to publish them.

It is the virtue of saints to be always going on from one kind and degree of virtue to another.

If ~~ye~~ would be healthful, clothe yourself warm  
and eat sparingly.

In governing others you must do what you can  
do, not all you would do.

It is good feasting at other men's houses.

John Do-little, was the son of Good-wife Spin-  
little.

I was well, would be better; took physic and  
died. (On a monument.)

In vain he craves advice, that will not follow it.

It is easy to bowl down hill.

It is a bad cause that none dare speak in.

It is never a bad day, that hath a good night.

I will not make fish of one, and flesh of another.

It is not the gay coat makes the gentleman.

Idleness turns the edge of wit.

In a thousand pound of law, there's not an ounce  
of love.

It's an ill bird that berays its own nest.

If you cannot bite, never shew your teeth.

It's a wise child that knows its own father.

I will not change a cottage in possession, for a  
kingdom in reversion.

It is as good to be in the dark, as without light.

It is an ill dog that is not worth the whistling.

It is very hard to shave an egg.

It is good to fear the worst; the best will save  
itself.

It is good fishing in troubled waters.

It is good to go on foot, when a man hath a horse  
in his hand.

In the forehead and the eye, the lecture of the  
mind doth lie.

Ill gotten goods seldom prosper.

It is better to be happy than wise.

If it were not for hope, the heart would break.

It is a good horse that never stumbles, and a good  
wife that never grumbles.

Idle folks have the most labour.

Idle folks lack no excuses.

Ill weeds grow apace.

Ill luck is worse than found money.

It is not lost that comes at last.

It is merry in the hall, when beards wag all.

In vain doth the mill clack, if the miller his  
hearing lack.

It is money that makes the mare to go.

It is time to set in, when the oven comes to the  
dough.

If the sky falls we shall catch larks.

It is too late to spare, when the bottom is bare.

It is a bad stake that will not stand one year in  
the hedge.

If you trust before you try, you may repent before  
you die.

In trust is treason.

I am no river, but can go back when there is reason for it.

I left him I knew, for him who was greatly praised, and I found reason to repent it.

I am always for the strongest side.

If folly were pain, we should have great crying out in every house.

I lost my reputation by speaking ill of others, and being worse spoken of.

If you are vexed or angry, you will have two troubles instead of one.

Improve rather by other men's errors, than find fault with them.

If all asses wore pack-saddles, what a good trade would the pack-saddlers have.

I will never jest with my eye, nor with my religion.

Ill tongues should have a pair of scissars.

I am not sorry that my son loses his money; but that he will have his revenge, and play on still.

Idleness in youth makes way for a painful and miserable old age.

If you love me, John, your deeds will tell me so.

I defy all fetters, though they were made of gold.

If you would know the worth of a ducat, go and borrow one.

June, July, August, and Carthagena, are the four best ports in Spain.

In an hundred years time princes are peasants; and in an hundred and ten, peasants grow princes.

I suspect that ill in others, which I know by myself.

If you always have money, keep it when you have it.

If I have broken my leg, who knows but 'tis best for me.

If you would be pope, you must think of nothing else.

If you would live in health, be old betimes.

I will warm, and let fools laugh on.

I wept when I was born, and every day shews why.

In war, hunting, and love, you have a thousand sorrows for every joy or pleasure.

In December keep yourself warm and sleep.

In all contentions, put a bridle on your tongue.

In a great frost, a nail is worth a horse.

I went a fool to the court, and returned an ass.

If you do evil, expect to suffer evil.

I sell nothing on trust till to-morrow. (Written over the shop doors.)

If you would have your business well done, do it yourself.

Italy to be born in, France to live in, and Spain to die in.

## K.

Knowledge (or cunning) is no burthen.

Knaves and fools divide the world.

Knavery may serve a turn; but honesty is best at the long run.

Keep your shop, and your shop will keep you.

Knowledge of God and of ourselves, is the mother of true devotion, and the perfection of wisdom.

Keep your mouth shut, and your eyes open.

Keep company with good men, and you'll increase their number.

Keep good men company, and fall not out with the bad.

Knowledge is worth nothing, unless we do the good we know.

Keep yourself from the occasion, and God will keep you from the sins it leads to.

Keep your thoughts to yourself, let your mien be free and open.

Keep counsel thyself first.

Kissing goes by favour.

Keep out of an hasty man's way for awhile, out of a sullen man's all the days of your life.

Keep your money, niggard, live miserably, that your heir may squander it away.

Kings go as far as they are able, not so far as they wish to go.

Keep yourself from the anger of a great man, from the tumult of a mob, from fools in a narrow way, from a man that is marked, from a widow that has been thrice married, from wind that comes in at a hole, and from a reconciled enemy.

Keep your sword between you and the strength of a clown.

Keep aloof from all quarrels, be neither a witness nor a party.

Keep money when you are young, that you may have it when you are old.



L.

Live so as you do mean to die.

Live and let live; i. e. be a kind landlord.

Lend, and lose my money; so play fools.

Let my friend tell my tale.

Look ever to the main chance.

Let your purse still be your master.

Like blood, like good, and like age.

Let us ride fair and softly, that we may get home the sooner.

Lawyers houses are built on the heads of fools.

Life is half spent before we know what it is to live.

Living well is the best revenge we can take on our enemies.

Love is not to be found in the market.

Love me little, and love me long.

Look not on pleasures as they come, but go.

Little said sooner mended.

Love thy neighbour; yet pull not down thy hedge.

Love me, love my dog.

Lost time is never found again.

Lying rides upon debt's back.

Love bemires young men, and drowns the old.

Lies have very short legs.

Let us do what we can or ought, and let God do his pleasure.

Lucky men need no counsel.

Learning is folly, unless a good judgment hath the management of it.

Let not your tongue say what your head may pay for.

Large trees give more shade than fruit.

Lawyers gowns are lined with the wilfulness of their clients.

Love, knavery, and necessity, make men good orators.

Little wealth, and little care and trouble.

Losing much breeds bad blood.

Love can do much, but scorn or disdain can do more.

Like with like looks well, and lasts long.

Let us enjoy the present, we shall have trouble enough afterwards.

Long voyages occasion great lies.

Live as they did of old; speak as men do now.

Little conscience and great diligence make a rich man.

Live well, and be cheerful.

Let me see your man dead, and I will tell you how rich he is.

Let your letter stay for the post, not the post for your letter.

Like author, like book.

Little sticks kindle the fire, but great ones put it out.

Little dogs start the hare, but the great ones catch it.

Love lives in cottages as well as courts.

Love asks faith, and faith asks firmness.

Love and lordship like no fellowship.

Let every man praise the bridge he goes over.

Less of your courtesy, and more of your purse.

Look not a gift horse in the mouth.

Land was never lost for want of an heir.

Let them laugh that win.

Life lieth not in living, but in liking.

Light gains make a heavy purse.  
Lightly come, lightly go.  
Little said soon amended.  
Little strokes fell great oaks.  
Look before you leap, for snakes among sweet  
flowers do creep.  
Lowly sit, richly warm.  
Learn to say before you sing.  
Let every tub stand on its own bottom.  
Let us thank God, and be content with what  
we have.  
Leave your son a good reputation, and an em-  
ployment.  
Leave your jest while you are most pleased with  
it.  
Leave a dog and a great talker in the middle of  
the street.  
Lock your door, that so you may keep your  
neighbour honest.  
Let us not fall out to give the devil a dinner.  
Look upon a picture and a battle at a very great  
distance.  
Let nothing affright you but sin.  
Let us be friends, and put out the devil's eye.  
Let him speak who received, let the giver hold  
his peace.  
Learning is wealth to the poor, honour to the  
rich, and a support and comfort in old age.

Learning procures respect to good fortune, and  
helps the bad.

Look always upon life, and use it as a thing that  
is lent you.



## M.

Marry your son when you will, but your daughter  
when you can.

My house, my house, tho' thou art small, thou  
art to me the Escorial.

Marry your daughters betimes, lest they marry  
themselves.

Mettle is dangerous in a blind horse.

Marry in haste, and repent at leisure.

Make the happiest marriage.

Manners make the man.

Man doth what he can, God doth what he pleases.

Money is a good servant, but a bad master.

Much better lose a jest than a friend.

Much coin usually much care.

Mention not a rope in the house of one whose  
father was hanged.

Many a little makes a mickle.

Money is his servant who knows how to use it as  
he should, his master who doth not.

Mercy or goodness alone makes us like to God.

Make yourself all honey, and the flies will eat you up.

Marry a wife, and buy a horse from your neighbour.

Make one bargain with other men, but make four with yourself.

Men's years and their faults are always more than they are willing to own.

Men's sins and debts are more than they take them to be.

Men toil, and take pains, in order to live easily at last.

Mother-in-law and daughter-in-law are a tempest and hail-storm.

Many have too much, but nobody hath enough.

Make a slow answer to a hasty question.

Many men's estates come in at the door, and go out at the chimney.

Men live one half of the year with art and deceit, and the other half with deceit and art.

Many things grow in the garden, which were never sown there.

Many ventures make a full freight.

Many words will not fill a bushel.

March wind and May sun, make clothes white and maids dun.

Maidens must be seen, and not heard.

Many things fall between the cup and the lip.

Many kinsfolk, few friends.

Many kiss the child for the nurse's sake.

Make much of one, good men are scarce.

Malice is mindful.

Man proposes, God disposes.

Many hands make light work.

Much meat, much maladies.

Merry meet, merry part.

Merry is the feast-making; till we come to the reckoning.

Might overcomes right.

My mind is to me a kingdom.

Misfortunes seldom come alone.

Misreckoning is no payment.

Money will do more than my lord's letter.

Muck and money go together.

Murder will out.

Men use to worship the rising sun.

Make not thy tail broader than thy wings.

Make a virtue of necessity.

May you have good luck, my son, and a little wit will serve your turn.

Money cures all diseases.

Meddle not between two brothers.

Make the night night, and the day day, and you will be merry and wise.

May no greater ill befall you, than to have many children, and but little bread for them.

Make no absolute promises, for nobody will help you to perform them.

Men lay out all their understanding in studying to know each other, and so no man knows himself.

Make no great haste to be angry; for if there be occasion, you will have time enough for it.

Many avoid others, because they see not and know not themselves.

My mother bid me be confident, but lay no wagers.

Make a bridge of silver for a flying enemy.

May I have a dispute with a wise man, if any.



## N.

Nor say, nor do, that thing which anger prompts you to.

No great loss but may bring some little profit.

No profit to honour, no honour to virtue or religion.

None is so wise, but the fool overtakes him.

Neither praise nor dispraise thyself, thy actions serve the turn.

Night is the mother of counsels.

Never was a strumpet fair, in a wise man's eyes.

None is a fool always, every one sometimes.

No man is greater in truth, than he is in God's esteem.

No man's head aches while he comforts another.

No sooner is a law made, but an evasion of it is found out.

No ill befalls us, but what may be for our good.

Nature, time, and patience are the three great physicians.

No patience, no true wisdom.

Neither take for a servant him whom you must entreat; nor a kinsman, nor a friend, if you would have a good one.

Nothing is so hard to bear well, as prosperity.

Nothing is of any great value, but God only.

Never advise a man to go to the wars, nor to marry.

Neither buy any thing of, nor sell to your friend.

Never count four, except you have them in your bag.

No great good comes, without looking after it.

No Alchymy to saving.

None knows the weight of another's burden.

No man ever lost his credit, but he who had it not.

No man can flay a stone.

Nothing have, nothing crave.

Nothing is impossible to a willing mind.

Never be ashamed to eat your meat.  
No man is his craft's master the first day.  
No crofs, no crown.  
No man loves his fetters, though of gold.  
No longer foster, no longer friend.  
No jesting with edge tools.  
No joy without annoy.  
No sweet without some sweat, without pains, no gains.  
No great losf, but some small profit.  
No law for lying.  
No mill, no meal.  
Necessity has no law.  
Need makes old wife trot.  
New lords, new laws.  
No longer pipe, no longer dance.  
Next to love, quietness.  
No receiver, no thief.  
No rose without a thorn.  
No silver, no servant.  
No smoke without some fire.  
Nothing stake, nothing draw.  
No sunshine but has some shadow.  
Nothing venture, nothing have.  
Nothing in the world is stronger than a man, but his own passions.  
Not to have a mind to do well, and to put it off at the present, are much the same.

Never sign a writing till you have read it, neither drink water till you have seen it.

Neither is any barber dumb, nor any songster very wise.

Neither give to all, nor contend with fools.

Never deceive your physician, your confessor, nor your lawyer.

Never trust him whom you have wronged.

Neither praise nor dispraise any, before you know them.

No woman is ugly, when she is drest.

Neither enquire after, nor hear of, nor take notice of the faults of others, when you see them.

Neither great poverty, nor great riches will hear reason.

No pleasure is a better pennyworth than that which virtue yields.

No old age is agreeable, but that of a wise man.

No sensual pleasure ever lasted so much as for an hour.

Neither so fair as to kill, nor so ugly as to fright a man.

No evil happens to us, but what may do us good.

No pottage is good without bacon, no sermon without St. Augustin.

Nothing is valuable in this world, except as it tends to the next.

Never trust a man whom you have injured.  
 No price is great enough for good counsel.  
 No companion like money.



## G.

Of little meddling, comes great ease.  
 Opportunity makes the thief.  
 Out of debt, out of deadly sin.  
 Old praise dies, unless you feed it.  
 One ounce of discretion, or of wisdom, is worth  
     two pounds of wit.  
 One wife (in marriage) and two happy.  
 One pair of heels is sometimes worth two pair of  
     hands.  
 Of all tame beasts, I hate sluts.  
 One hour's sleep before midnight, is worth two  
     hours sleep after.  
 Once a knave, and ever a knave.  
 One fool makes many.  
 One bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.  
 One to-day is worth two to-morrows.  
 Once in every ten years, every man needs his  
     neighbour.  
 One man forewarned (or apprised of a thing) is  
     worth two.

**One cap or hat more or less, and one quire of paper in a year, cost but little, and will make you many friends.**

**One lye draws ten more after it.**

**Of money, wit, and virtue, believe one fourth of what you hear men say.**

**One day of a wise man, is worth the whole life of a fool.**

**One ill example spoils many good laws.**

**One eye of the master sees more than four eyes of his servant.**

**One pair of ears will drain dry an hundred tongues.**

**Obstinacy is the worst, the most incurable of all sins.**

**One father is sufficient to govern an hundred children, and an hundred children are not sufficient to govern one father.**

**One mild word quenches more heat than a whole bucket of water.**

**One fool in one house is enough in all conscience.**

**Of two cowards, he hath the better who first finds the other out.**

**Our religion and our language, we suck in with our milk.**

**One nap finds out or draws on another.**

**One sword keeps another in the scabbard.**

One enemy is too much for a man in a great post,  
and a hundred friends are too few.

Old age is an evil desired by all men, and youth  
an advantage which no young man under-  
stands.

Oil and truth will get uppermost at the last.

Open your door to a fine day, but make yourself  
ready for a foul one.

One barber shaves not so close, but another finds  
work.

One flower makes no garland.

One is not so soon healed as hurt.

Old young, and old long.

Of two evils choose the least.

Of idleness comes no goodness.

One leg of a lark is worth the whole body of a  
kite.

Old men are twice children.

Of young men die many, of old men escape not  
any.

Old men and far travellers may lie by autho-  
rity.

One swallow makes not a spring, nor one wood-  
cock a winter.

One man may better steal a horse, than another  
look over the hedge.

One beats the bush, and another catcheth the  
bird.

One doth the scath, and another hath the scorn ;  
 i. e. One doth the harm, and another  
 bears the blame.

Of saving comes having.

Out of sight, out of mind.

One tale is good, till another is told.

One may think, that dares not speak.

One good turn deserves another.

Once an use, and ever a custom.

One may live and learn.

One pin for your purse, and two for your mouth.

One "take it," is better than two "thou shalt  
 have it."

One love drives out another.

Other virtues without prudence, is a blind beauty.

Owe money to be paid at Easter, and Lent will  
 seem short to you.

One error breeds twenty more.

One ounce of mirth, is worth more than ten  
 thousand weight of melancholy.

Of sinful pleasure, only repentance remains.



P

Prayer brings down the first blessing, and praise  
 the second.

Penny in pocket is a good companion.

Provide for the worst, the best will save itself.  
Peace in heaven is the best friendship.  
Pride goes before, and shame follows after.  
Poverty is the mother of health.  
Pardon others, but not thyself.  
Prosperity lets go the bridle.  
Pains to get, care to keep, fear to lose.  
Pension never enriched young men.  
Pleasure gives law to fools, God to the wise.  
Patch and long sit, build and soon flit.  
Planting of trees is England's old thrift.  
Penny, whence cameſt thou? penny, whither  
goest thou? and penny, when wilt thou  
come again?  
Plain dealing is a jewel; but he who useth it will  
die a beggar.  
Pride that dines on vanity, sups on contempt.  
Pride breakfasted with plenty, dined with po-  
verty, and supped with infamy.  
Praise doth a wife man good, but a fool harm.  
Play, women, and wine make a man laugh  
till he dies.  
Play or gaming, hath the devil at the bottom.  
Poverty is the worst guard for chastity.  
Punishment, though lame, overtakes the sinner  
at the last.  
Poor folks have neither any kindred nor any  
friends.

Poverty is a good, hated by all men.

Promising is not with design to give, but to please fools.

Prosperity is the worst enemy men usually have.

Proverbs bear age, and he who would do well, may view himself in them as in a looking-glass.

Pray hold your peace, or you will make me fall asleep.

Patience, time, and money set every thing to rights.

Play not with a man till you hurt him, nor jest till you shame him.

Paint and patches give offence to the husband, hopes to the gallant.

Prosperous men sacrifice not; *i.e.* they forget God.

Patience is a flower that grows not in every one's garden.

Praise a fair day at night.

Pain is forgotten, where gain follows.

Patience with poverty, is all a poor man's remedy.

Patience is a plaster for all sores.

Pen and ink is wit's plough.

Penny and penny laid up, will be many.

Pleasing ware is half sold.

Plenty makes dainty.

Possession is eleven points of the law, and they say there are but twelve.

Pour not water on a drowned mouse.  
 Prettiness makes no pottage.  
 Pride feels no cold.  
 Pride goes before, shame follows after.  
 Proffered service (and so ware) stinks.  
 Pull hair and hair, and you will make the curl bald.  
 Put not a naked sword in a mad man's hand.  
 Praise the man whose bread you eat.  
 Parents love indeed, others only talk of it.  
 Prayers and provender never hindered any man's journey.  
 Prosperity is the thing in the world we ought to trust the least.



## Q.

Quick believers need broad shoulders.  
 Quick at meat, quick at work.



## R.

Rich men seem happy, great, and wise; all which the good man only is.  
 Riches are but the baggage of virtue.  
 Reprove others, but correct thyself.

Religion hath true lasting joys; weigh all, and so,  
If any thing have more, or such, let heaven go.  
Rather go to bed supperless than rise in debt.  
Reason governs the wise man and cudgels the fool.  
Rich men are slaves condemned to the mines.  
Riches are like muck, stink in a heap; but spread  
abroad, make the earth fruitful.  
Raise no more spirits than you can conjure down.  
Rome was not built in one day.  
Repentance always costs dear.  
Receive your money before you give a receipt  
for it, and take a receipt before you pay it.  
Respect a good man that he may respect you,  
and be civil to an ill man that he may not  
affront you.  
Riches, which all applaud, the owner feels the  
weight or care of.  
Riches make men worse in their latter days.  
Riches and virtue do not often keep each other  
company.  
Ruling one's anger well, is not so good as pre-  
venting it.



S.

So much of passion, so much of nothing to the  
purpose.  
Sorrow is good for nothing but for sin.

Speak me fair and think what you will.

Serve God in thy calling; 'tis better than always  
praying.

Shew a good man his error, and he turns it into  
a virtue; a bad man doubles his fault.

Silks and fattins put out the fire in the kitchen.

Set good against evil.

Some evils are cured by contempt.

Say to pleasure, gentle Eve, I will have none of  
thine apple.

Suspicion is the virtue of a coward.

Stay a while, that we may make an end the  
sooner.

Sir John Barley-Corn is the strongest knight.

Self love is a mote in every man's eye.

Success makes a fool seem wise.

Shew me a liar, and I will shew you a thief.

Speak the truth, and shame the devil.

Speak not of my debts, unless you mean to pay  
them.

Set out wisely at first; custom will make every  
virtue more easy and pleasant to you than  
any vice can be.

Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry more  
easy.

Speak well of your friend, of your enemy neither  
well nor ill.

Spare diet and no trouble keep a man in good  
health.

Shew not to all the bottom either of your purse  
or your mind.

Suppers kill more than the greatest doctor ever  
cured.

Skill and assurance are an invincible couple.

So much only is mine, as I either use myself, or  
give for God's sake.

Speak not of me unless you know me well; think  
of yourself ere ought of me you tell.

Speaking without thinking, is shooting without  
taking aim.

Suffering is the mother of fools, reason of wise  
men.

Study, like a staff of cotton, beats without  
noise.

Since my house must be burnt, I will warm  
myself at it.

Six feet of earth make all men of one size.

Sickness or diseases are visits from God.

Sickness is a personal citation before our Judge.

Self-praise is the ground of hatred.

Speaking evil of one another, is the fifth element  
men are made up of.

Such a beginning, such an end.

Soldiers in peace are like chinies in summer.

Step after step, the ladder is ascended.

Samson was a strong man, yet could he not pay  
money before he had it.

Schoolboys are the reasonablest people in the world, they care not how little they have for their money.

Scald not your lips in another man's pottage.

Stretch your arm no farther than your sleeve will reach.

Sell not the bear's skin before you have caught him.

Set a beggar on horseback and he will ride a gallop.

Speak well of the dead.

Strike while the iron is hot.

So many men, so many minds.

Short pleasure, long lament.

Small rain lays great dust.

Soon ripe, soon rotten.

Spare the rod and spoil the child.

Set the saddle on the right horse.

Sadness and gladness succeed each other.

Save something for the man that rides on the white horse.

Say well and do well end with one letter; say well is good, but do well is better.

Scorning is catching.

Seldom seen, soon forgotten.

Seeing is believing.

Self do, self have.

Service is no inheritance.

Shameless craving must have shameful nay.  
Short acquaintance brings repentance.  
Short shooting loseth the game.  
Silence is consent.  
Sluts are good enough to make slovens pottage.  
Soft fire makes sweet malt.  
Sorrow comes unsent for.  
Sorrow is always dry.  
Speak when you are spoke to, come when you are called.  
Standing pools gather filth.  
Store is no sore.  
Sure bind, sure find.  
Set a thief to take a thief.  
Save a thief from the gallows, and he will cut your throat.  
Such as the tree is, such is the fruit.  
Speak but little and to the purpose, and you will pass for somebody.  
Sell cheap, and you will sell as much as four others.  
Sell him for an ass at a fair, who talks much and does little.  
Seek for good, and be ready for evil.  
Speak little, hear much, and you will seldom be much out.  
Sleep makes every man as great and as rich as the greatest.

Serve a great man, and you will know what sorrow is.

So play fools—I must love you, and you love somebody else.

Since you know every thing, and I know nothing, pray tell me what I dreamed this morning.

Since you can bear with your own failings, bear with other mens too.

Sloth is the key to let in beggary.

Sly knavery is too hard for honest wisdom.

Smoke, raining into the house, and a talking wife, will make a man run out of doors.

She spins well who breeds her children well.

Saying and doing are two different things.

Setting down in writing is a lasting memory.



T.

The grace of God is worth a fair.

'Tis wit to pick a lock, and steal a horse; but 'tis wisdom to let it alone.

The hasty man never wants woe.

There is God in the almonry.

That penny is well spent that saves a groat to its master.

'Tis ill gaping before an oven.

The patient man is always at home.

The worst of crosses is never to have had any.  
The second meal makes the glutton; and the second blow, or second ill word, makes the quarrel.

That groat is ill saved that shames its master.  
Three may keep counsel, if two be away.  
Think of ease, but work on.

The child said nothing, but what it heard by the fire-side.

The son full and tatter'd, the daughter empty and fine.

The greatest step is that out of doors.  
The shortest answer is doing the thing.  
Time is the rider that breaks youth.  
Talk much and err much.

The persuasion of the fortunate, sways the doubtful.

True praise takes root, and spreads.  
That which two will, takes effect.

Take care to be what thou wouldest seem.  
That is the best gown that goes most up and down the house.

The first dish pleaseth all.  
The faulty stands always on his guard.  
Too much taking heed is sometimes loss.  
'Tis easier to build two chimnies, than to maintain one.

The wife is the key of the house.

The life of man is a winter way.  
The least foolish is accounted wise.  
Time undermines us all.  
The dainties of the great, are the tears of the poor.  
The great put the little on the hook.  
The best-bred have the best portion.  
To live peaceably with all, breeds good blood.  
The body is sooner well dressed, than the soul.  
The devil divides the world between Atheism and superstition.  
Take heed you find not what you do not seek.  
The highway is never about.  
The truest wealth is contentment with a little.  
The devil is good, or kind, when he is pleased.  
To forget a wrong is the best revenge.  
That suit is best that best fits me.  
That which is well done, is twice done.  
There is no reward to an ill conscience.  
The devil tempts others, an idle man tempts the devil.  
That man is well bought, who costs you but a compliment.  
The greatest king must at last go to bed with a shovel or spade.  
The best thing in this world is to live above it.  
'Tis good sleeping in a whole skin.  
The easiest work and way is, TO BEWARE.

There would be no ill language, if it were not ill taken.

'Tis a small family that hath neither a thief nor an harlot in it.

To give and to keep, there is need of wit.

Those husbands are in heaven, whose wives do not chide.

That is my good that doth me good.

The charitable man gives out at the door, and God puts in at the window.

'Tis great folly to want when we have it, and when we have it not too.

That is not good language, which all understand not.

There is no fool like the old fool.

'Tis much better to be thought a fool, than to be a knave.

'Tis worse to be an ill man, than to be thought one.

'Tis better to die poor than to live poor.

Take part with reason against thy own will or humour.

The best and noblest conquest, is that of a man's own reason over his passions or follies.

There are no gains, without pains.

Then plough deep, while sluggards sleep.

Three removes are as bad as a fire.

Trusting too much to others care, is the ruin of many.

The friendship of a great man, is a lion at the next door.

The money you refuse will never do you good.  
There are a great many asses without long ears.  
The best throw upon the dice, is to throw them away.

Too much prosperity makes most men fools.

Three things cost dear; the caresses of a dog, the love of a miss, and the invasion of an host.

Three littles make a man rich on a sudden; little wit, little shame, and little honesty.

The best watering is that which comes from Heaven.

The maid is such as she was bred, and tow as it is spun.

Tell a woman she is wond'rous fair, and she will soon turn fool.

To crow well, and scrape ill, is the devil's trade.  
The dearer such a thing is, the better penny-worth for me.

The fool kneels to the distaff.

The fool never thinks higher than the top of his house.

The best furniture in the house, is a virtuous woman.

The first wife is matrimony; the second, company; the third, heresy.

The example of good men, is visible philosophy.  
The first faults are theirs who commit them, all  
the following are his who doth not punish  
them.

To do good still make no delay; for life and time  
slide fast away.

The best of the game is, to do one's business,  
and talk little of it.

The Italian is wise before he undertakes a thing,  
the German while he is doing it, and the  
Frenchman when it is over.

There lies no appeal from the decision of fortune.  
Three things only are well done in haste; flying  
from the plague, escaping quarrels, and  
catching fleas.

The sword from Heaven above falls not down in  
haste.

The best thing in gaming is, that it be but little  
used.

The devil goes shares in gaming.

The sickness of the body, may prove the health  
of the soul.

The wise hand doth not all that the foolish  
tongue saith.

The best armour is to keep out of gun-shot.

The good woman doth not say, "Will you have  
this?" but gives it you.

That is a good misfortune, which comes alone.

This world is a cage of fools.

The more you think of dying, the better you will live.

The best revenge is to prevent the injury.

The shadow of a lord, is a hat or cap for a fool.

True love and honour always go together.

That is best or finest, which is most fit or seasonable.

The hare catched the lion in a net of gold.

The world without peace, is the soldier's pay.

The master is the eye of the house.

The first service a bad child doth his father, is to make him a fool; the next is to make him mad.

There is no fool equal to a learned fool.

The first degree of folly, is to think one's self wise; the next to tell others so; the third to despise all counsel.

Think much and often, speak little, and write less.

That which a man likes well, is half done.

To forgive injuries is a noble and God-like revenge.

Trust some few, but beware of all men.

To know how to be content with a little, is not a morsel for a fool's mouth.

That is never to be called little, which a man thinks to be enough.

The worst pig often gets the best pear.

The devil turns his back, when he finds the door shut against him.

The wiser man yields to him who is more than his match.

The wife discourses of a poor man go for nothing.

The beginning of an amour (or gallantry) is fear; the middle, sin; and the end, sorrow or repentance.

The beginning only of a thing is hard, and costs dear.

There is no fence against what comes from Heaven.

The fool's estate is the first spent.

The Roman conquers by fitting still at home.

The more a man knows, the less credulous he is.

There is no harm in desiring to be thought wise by others, but a great deal in a man's thinking himself to be so.

That crown is well spent, which saves you ten.

They are always selling wit to others, who have least of it for themselves.

The favour of the court, is like fair weather in winter.

The covetous man is the bailiff, not the master of his own estate.

Trouble not your head about the weather, nor the government.

That is a cursed pleasure, which makes a man a fool.

The soldier is well paid for doing mischief.

That house is in a bad case, where the distaff commands the sword.

The table, a secret thief, sends its master to the hospital.

Too much fear is an enemy to good deliberation.

Time is a file that wears, and makes no noise.

The true art of making gold, is to have a good estate, and to spend but little of it.

Truth is an inhabitant of heaven.

That which seems probable, is the greatest enemy to truth.

That is most true, which we least care to hear.

Truth hath the plague in his house (*i. e.* is carefully avoided).

The world makes men drunk, as much as wine doth.

Tell me what life you lead, and I will tell you how you shall die.

To recover a bad man, is a double kindness or virtue.

The mob is a terrible monster.

Tyrant custom makes a slave of reason.

That city thrives best, where virtue is most esteemed and rewarded.

The sword kills many, but wine many more.

Thought is a nimble footman.

That which does us good is never too late.

Tell every body your business, and the devil will do it for you.

To preach well, you must first practise what you teach others.

The common soldiers blood makes the general a great man.

Teeth placed before the tongue, give good advice.

There is no discretion in love, nor counsel in anger.

The first step a man makes towards being good, is to know he is not so already.

The first chapter (or point) of fools, is to think they are wise men.

That great saint, interest, rules the world alone.

Their power, and their will, are the measures princes take of right and wrong.

Take not physic when you are well, lest you die to be better.

That pleasure is much too dear, which is bought with any pain.

To live poor that a man may die rich, is to be the king of fools, or a fool in grain.

Thank you, good puss, starved my cat.

The barber learns to shave at the beards of fools.

The printing-press is the mother of errors.

Tell me what company you keep, and I will tell  
you what you do.

Talk but little, and live as you should do.

The absent party is still faulty.

There is no great banquet, but some fare ill.

The beggar is never out of his way.

The blind man's wife needs no painting.

The ass that brays most, eats least.

There is no deceit in a brimmer.

Though the fox runs, the chicken have wings.

The chicken are the country's, but the city eats  
them.

The choleric drinks, the melancholic eats, the  
phlegmatic sleeps.

That which is evil is soon learnt.

The greatest strokes make not the best music.

There could be no great ones, if there were no  
little.

'Tis safe riding in a good haven.

The horse thinks one thing, and he that rides  
another.

The foot on the cradle, and hand on the distaff,  
is the sign of a good housewife.

The law is not the same at morning and night.

The morning sun never lasts a day.

The more noble, the more humble.

There came nothing out of the sack, but what  
was in it.

The rusty sword and empty purse plead performance of covenants.

The chamber of sickness, is the chapel of devotion.

The singing man keeps his shop in his throat.

Though the sun shines, leave not your cloak at home.

The table robs more than the thief.

The tongue breaketh bone, though it self hath none.

Trade is the mother of money.

Truth hath a good face, but bad cloaths.

To him that wills, ways are not wanting.

They must hunger in frost, that will not work in heat.

They who would be young when old, must be old when young.

The best physicians are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman.

This rule in gardening never forget,

To sow dry, and to set wet.

The more women look in their glasses, the less they look to their houses.

The difference between the poor man and the rich is, that the poor walketh to get meat for his stomach, the rich a stomach for his meat.

'Tis sooner said than done.

The higher the Ape goes, the more he shews his tail.

That which is good for the back, is bad for the head.

The nearer the bone, the sweeter the flesh.

The cat loves fish, but she is loath to wet her feet.  
The church is not so large, but the priest may say service in it.

The greatest clerks are not always the wisest men.

The longest day must have an end.

Talk of the devil, and he will either come or send.

There are more ways to kill a dog than hanging.  
Too much familiarity breeds contempt.

They that hide, can find.

To frighten a bird, is not the way to catch her.

Take away fuel, take away flame.

Touch a galled horse on the back, and he will kick.  
That which is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander.

The best horse needs breaking, and the aptest child needs teaching.

Trust not to a horse's heel, nor a dog's tooth.

The king's cheese goes half away in parings.

They that live longest, must fetch fire furthest.

That is not always good in the maw, which is sweet in the mouth.

Two ill meals make the third a glutton.

The more the merrier, the fewer the better cheer.

The horse next the mill, carries all the grist.

There is no feast like the miser's.  
The moon is not seen, when the sun shines.  
The mouse that hath but one hole, is easily taken.  
Tell money after your own father.  
Take away my good name, and take away my life.  
To cast oil in the fire, is not the way to quench it.  
That which is one man's meat, is another man's poison.  
They take a long day, that never pay.  
The pitcher doth not go so often to the water, but it comes home broken at last.  
The plough goes not well, if the ploughman holds it not.  
There belongs more than whistling, to going to plough.  
The priest forgets that he was a clerk.  
The proof of the pudding is in the eating.  
That is but an empty purse, which is full of other men's money.  
There is reason in roasting of eggs.  
The receiver is as bad as the thief.  
There is no general rule, without some exception.  
There is a salve for every sore.  
The second blow makes the fray.  
To see it rain, is better than to be in it.  
The wearer best knows where the shoe pinches.

The sluggard's guise, loath to go to bed, and  
loath to rise.

The weakest spoke in a cart, breaks first.

The still sow eats up all the draf.

The greatest talkers are always the least doers.

Threatened folks live long.

Time flieth away, without delay.

Time and tide tarry for no man.

Take time when time is, for time will away.

Timely blossom, timely ripe.

Too much of one thing, is good for nothing.

Truth may be blamed, but it shall never be  
shamed.

Truth finds foes where it makes none.

That is true which all men say.

Two heads are better than one.

Two good things are better than one.

Two eyes see more than one.

Two of a trade seldom agree.

Two dry sticks will kindle a green one.

Two to one is odds.

Two cats and a mouse, two wives in one house;  
two dogs and a bone, never agree in one.

Two dogs strive for a bone, and the third runs  
away with it.

To borrow on usury, brings sudden beggary.

The sorrow men have for others, hangs upon a  
hair.

That day on which you marry, you either mar or make yourself.

That's a wise delay which makes the road safe.  
The foot of the owner is the best manure for his land.

'Tis money that makes men lords.

There is no better looking-glass, than an old true friend.

The sum of all is, to serve God well, and to do no ill thing.

The creditor always hath a better memory than the debtor.

There is no evil, but some good use may be made of it.

The fool fell in love with the lady's laced apron.

The friar who asks for God's sake, asks for himself too.

There is no to-morrow for an asking friend.

Take your wife's first advice; not her second.

Tell not what you know, judge not what you see, and you will live in quiet.

There was never but one man, who never committed a fault.

Thinking is very far from knowing.

The devil brings a modest man to the court.

The wolves eat the poor ass that hath many owners.

The poor cat is whipped, because our dame will not spin.

The laws go on the king's errands.

Three helping one another, will do as much as six men single.

The dead and the absent have no friends left them.

'Tis better to be a wife than a rich man.

Truths too fine spun, are subtle fooleries.

Think of yourself, and let me alone.

The more honour we have, the more we thirst after.

'Tis great courage to suffer, and great wisdom to hear patiently.

The best soldier comes from the plough.

The hole in the wall invites the thief.

The anger of brothers, is the anger of devils.

That which is bought cheap, is the dearest.

'Tis more trouble to do ill than to do well.

The husband must not see, and the wife must be blind.

The absent are always in the fault.

The request of a grandee, is a kind of force upon a man.

They have a fig at Rome for him who refuses anything that is given him.

Threatened men eat bread still, (that is, live on).

Truth is the child of God.

The wife's council is not worth much; but he  
who takes it not is a fool.

The clown was angry, and he paid dear for it.

The last year was ever better than the present.

That wound which was never given, is best  
cured of any other.

The applause of the mob or multitude, is but a  
poor comfort.

Truths and roses have thorns about them.

To heap fresh kindnesses upon ungrateful men, is  
the wisest, but withal the most cruel re-  
venge.

The fool's pleasures cost him very dear.

The usual forms of civility oblige no man.

There is not a more faithful or pleasant friend  
than a good book.

The father's virtue is the child's best inheri-  
tance.

The most useful learning in the world, is that  
which teaches us how to die well.

The best men come worse out of company than  
they went.

The most mixed or alloyed joy is that men take  
in their children.

There is no better advice than to look always to  
the issue of things.

'Tis true there are many very good wives, but  
they are under ground.

Talking very much, and lying, are cousin-germans.

That meat relishes best, which costs a man nothing.  
The ass bears his load, but not an over-load.

Though old and wise, yet still advise.  
The best remedy against an evil man is, to keep  
at a good distance from him.

The man is fire, the woman tow, and the devil  
comes to blow the coals.

The love of God prevails for ever, all other things  
come to nothing.

The gallows will have its own at last.  
The common people pardon no fault in any man.  
The fiddler of the same town never plays well at  
their feast.

The feast is over, but here is the fool still.  
To divide as brothers used to do: that which is  
mine is all my own, that which is your's I  
go halves in.

There will be no money got by losing your time.  
Trouble not yourself about news, it will soon  
grow stale, and you will have it.

That which is well said, is said soon enough.  
'Tis the wise man only who is content with what  
he hath.

'Tis the most dangerous vice, that looks like virtue.  
'Tis great wisdom to forget all the injuries we may  
receive.

'Tis much more painful to live ill than to live well.  
To have done well, obliges us to do so still.  
The best way of instruction, is to practise that  
which we teach others.

'Tis but a little narrow soul, which earthly things  
can please.

The reason why parents love their younger chil-  
dren best, is, because they have so little  
hopes that the elder will do well.

The dearest child of all, is that which is dead.

There is a much shorter cut from virtue to vice,  
than from vice to virtue.

The less a man sleeps, the more he lives.

The truest content is, that which no man can  
deprive you of.

The remembrance of wise and good men, instructs  
as well as their presence.

'Tis wisdom, in a doubtful case, rather to take  
another man's judgment than our own.

The master makes the house to be respected, not  
the house the master.

The short and sure way to reputation, is to take  
care to be in truth, what we would have  
others think us to be.

The neglect or contempt of riches, makes a man  
more truly great than the possession of them.

That only is true honour, which he gives who  
deserves it himself.

## U.

Up starts a churl that gathereth good,  
From whence did spring his noble blood.  
Use soft words, and hard arguments.  
Use legs, and have legs.  
Use or practice of a thing, is the best master.  
Use the means, and God will give the blessing.  
Use makes perfectness.

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## V.

Vice is set off with the shadow or resemblance of virtue.  
Virtue must be our trade and study, not our chance.  
Vices are learned without a teacher.  
Valour can do little, without discretion.  
Valour would fight, but discretion would run away.  
Venture a small fish to catch a great one.  
Venture not all in one bottom.  
Visit your aunt, but not every day in the year.  
Vain-glory is a flower that never comes to fruit.  
Virtue is the best patrimony for children to inherit.

## W.

Where the hedge is lowest, all men go over.  
When sorrow is asleep, wake it not.  
When it rains pottage, you must hold up your dish.  
When prayers are done, my lady is ready.  
Woe be to the house where there is no chiding.  
Wealth, like rheum, falls on the weakest parts.  
When either side grows warm with arguments,  
    the wisest man gives over first.  
Wise men with pity do behold  
    Fools worship mules, who carry gold.  
Wine is a turn-coat; first a friend, then an enemy.  
Wine ever pays for his lodgings.  
When a lackey comes to hell, the devil locks  
    the gates.  
Winter never rots in the sky.  
When poverty comes in at the door, love leaps  
    out at the window.  
What fools say doth not much trouble wise men.  
We shall all lie alike in our graves.  
When flatterers meet, the devil goes to dinner.  
Wit once bought, is worth twice taught.  
Women's and children's wishes are the aim and  
    happiness of very weak men.

Wranglers never want words.

War is death's feast.

Will is the cause of woe.

Welcome is the best cheer.

We must wink at small faults.

We think lawyers to be wise men, and they  
know us to be fools.

When you see your friend, trust to yourself.

Wit is folly, unless a wise man hath the keeping  
of it.

Wit is a fine thing in a wise man's hand.

Words instruct, but examples persuade effectually.

Whatever good thou dost, give God the praise;  
who both the power and will first gave to thee.

We may make these times better, if we bestir  
ourselves.

Want of care does us more damage than want  
of knowledge.

When the well is dry, they know the worth of  
water.

Where God is, there is nothing wanting.

Wealth is not his who gets it, but his who enjoys it.

When your neighbour's house is on fire, carry  
water to your own.

Wise men have their mouth in their heart, fools  
their heart in their mouth.

When you meet with a virtuous man, draw his  
picture.

Write down the advice of him who loves you,  
though you like it not at present.

Wise distrust is the parent of security.

What you give shines still, what you eat smells  
ill next day.

Women, wine, and horses are ware men are  
often deceived in.

When war begins, hell gates are set open.

Working in your calling, is half praying.

When the ship is sunk, every man knows how  
the might have been saved.

Where peace is, there God is or dwells.

When the pear is ripe, it must of course fall.

When you are all agreed upon the time, quoth  
the curate, I will make it rain.

Woe to those preachers who listen not to them-  
selves.

Wealth hides many a great fault.

Wealth is his who enjoys it, and the world is his  
who scrambles for it.

When a man is tumbling down, every saint lends  
a hand.

Whatever you are going to do or say, think well  
first what may be the consequence of it.

When you have any business with a man, give  
him title enough.

Would you be revenged on your enemy? live as  
you ought, and you have done it to purpose.

Wine and youth are fire upon fire.

We shall have a house without a fault in the next world.

Wicked men are dead whilst they live.

Who are you for? I am for him whom I get most by.

We ought not to give the fine flour to the devil, and the bran to God.

When children are little, they make their parents heads ach; and when they grow up, they make their hearts ach.

When a man speaks you fair, look to your purse. Wishes never can fill a sack.

Wealth is more dear to men, than their blood or life is.

When a thing is done, advice comes too late.

Who looks not before, finds himself behind.

Who hath bitter in his mouth, spits not all sweet.

Who never climbed, never fell.

When you ride a young colt, see your saddle be well girt.

Who loseth his due, getteth no thanks.

Wide ears and a short tongue.

Who draws his sword against his prince, must throw away the scabbard.

When all is consumed, repentance comes too late.

Who hath a scold, hath sorrow to his sops.

When the tree is fallen, every man goeth to it with his hatchet.

Where men are well used, they will frequent there.

War makes thieves, and peace hangs them.

Wife and children are bills of charges.

Where the will is ready, the feet are light.

Willows are weak, yet they bind other wood.

Who hath a wolf for his mate, needs a dog for his man.

Women, priests, and poultry have never enough.

When the wind is in the east, it is neither good for man nor beast.

Wedding and ill wintering tame both man and beast.

Women laugh when they can, and weep when they will.

Women and dogs set men together by the ears.

When the good man is from home, the good wife's table is soon spread.

Where there are women and geese, there wants no noise.

Who so blind as he that will not see.

Who buys hath need of an hundred eyes, who sells hath enough of one.

When the cat is away, the mice may play.

When good cheer is lacking, our friends will be packing.

What cannot be cured, must be endured.  
What soberness conceals, drunkenness reveals.  
What the eye sees not, the heart rues not.  
Where every hand fleeceth, the sheep go naked.  
When the fox preaches, beware of your geese.  
Where honour ceaseth, there knowledge decreaseth.  
When the demand is a jest, the fittest answer is a scoff.  
When knaves fall out, true men come by their goods.  
Where nothing is to be had, the king must lose his right.  
Without pains, no gains.  
When poverty comes in at the doors, love leaps out at the windows.  
Who more ready to call her neighbour scold, than the greatest scold in the parish?  
When the steed is stolen, the stable door shall be shut.  
Whofo lacketh a stock, his gain is not worth a chip.  
When all men say you are an ass, 'tis time to bray.  
We talk, but God doth what he pleases.  
Whither goest thou, grief? Where I am used to go.  
Who is the true gentleman or nobleman?  
He whose actions make him so.

Wine wears no breeches.  
While the tall maid is stooping, the little one  
hath swept the house.  
When two friends have a common purse, one  
sings and the other weeps.  
Wit without discretion, is a sword in the hands  
of a fool.  
With all your learning, be sure to know yourself.  
What you can do alone, expect not from another.  
What you eat by yourself, never gains you a  
friend.  
Women, wind, and fortune are ever changing.  
When the devil goes to his prayers, he means to  
cheat you.  
When you meet with a fool, pretend business to  
get rid of him.  
Wealth betrays the best resolved mind into one  
vice or other.  
We are usually the best men, when we are worst  
in health.  
When a man comes into trouble, money is usually  
one of his best friends.



## Y.

Young men's knocks old men feel.  
Years know more than books.  
You are in debt and run in farther; if you are  
not a liar yet, you will be one.

You may know the master by his man.  
You must let your phlegm subdue your choler, if  
you would not spoil your busines.  
You cannot drive a windmill with a pair of  
bellows.  
Youth and white paper take any impression.  
You may know by a penny, how a shilling  
spends.  
You can have no more of a cat, than her skin.  
You must cut your coat according to your cloth.  
You must learn to creep before you go.  
You cannot eat your cake, and have your cake.  
You may gape long enough, ere a bird fall into  
your mouth.  
You must ask your neighbour, if you shall live in  
peace.  
You cannot catch old birds with chaff.  
Young men may die, old men must.  
You cannot make velvet of a fow's ear.  
You know not what may happen, is the hope of  
fools.  
Years pass not over men's heads for nothing.  
Your looking-glass will tell you what none of  
your friends will.

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WISE SAYINGS,  
PRECEPTS,  
MAXIMS, AND REFLECTIONS,  
OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOS  
*ANCIENTS.*

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# WISE SAYINGS, &c.

OF THE

## ANCEINTS.

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### A.

**A** Wise man is not governed by the laws and ordinances of men, but is guided by the rule of virtue. *Antisthenes.*

Above all things reverence thyself. *Pythagoras.*

Advise not what is most pleasant, but what is best. *Solon.*

Arrogance is the obstruction of wisdom. *Bion.*

Avarice and vanity are the principal elements of all evil. *Timon.*

As gangrenes are the most dangerous of bodily wounds, so infatiate avarice is the worst disease of the mind. *Democritus.*

A blush is the complexion of virtue. *Theophrastus and Diogenes.*

An honourable death is better than an inglorious life. *Socrates.*

All things should be common between friends; our friend is another self. *Pythagoras.*

A good man cares not for the reproofs of evil men. *Democritus.*

A man ought either to be good, or to seem so. *Democritus.*

A just man ought to be esteemed in preference to a relation. *Antisthenes.*

A stranger, if just, is not only to be preferred before a countryman, but a kinsman. *Pythagoras.*

A statue stands firm on its base, a virtuous man on firm resolutions. *Socrates.*

As the gods are consummately happy, the nearer a man approaches to a similitude with them, the happier and better he is. *Socrates.*

A man must not only live to eat and drink, but to use his life for the attainment of happiness. *Zeno.*

An orator without judgment, is a horse without a bridle. *Theophrastus.*

A prince ought to be distinguished from his subjects by his virtues, not by his pleasures.

*Ageſilaus.*

A prince who pretends to empire, ought not to shew himself unworthy of it. *Cyrus the Younger.*

A good prince does not consider the effects of his subjects to be his own. *Adrian.*

A prince who would rule without guards, should govern his subjects as a father does his children. *Agacles.*

A good prince is not the object of fear. *Diogenes.*

A man ought to obey reason, and not appetite. *Alcmenes.*

A man, to attain an honourable reputation, should discourse upon the best topics, and achieve the most honourable actions. *Ageſilaus.*

A king to reign in safety, should be open to the admonitions of friendship, and not suffer the weak to be injured by the strong.

*Theopomphus.*

A prince ought to be aware, not only of his enemies, but of his flattering friends.

*Dionyſius the Elder.*

A wise man speaks but sparingly. *Democritus.*

A great ruler is better a wise man. *Thales.*

A few of words is no proof of wisdom, nor any  
evidence of a learned. *Teles.*

A man that knows how to speak, knows also  
when to be silent. *Protagoras.*

A bird is never here. *Democritus.*

Abstain from pleasure, and bear evil. *Epidetus.*

A wise man can grasp the first of pleasure,  
the second of contentment, and the third  
of independence. *Seneca.*

A woman is always wiser the malice than a  
man. *Democritus.*



Be neither anxious that those who converse with  
you should respect than fear you; for ad-  
miration accompanies respect, hatred fear.

*Protagoras.*

Be not arrogant. *Sophocles.*

Be one kind to your friends both in prosperity  
and adversity. *Protagoras.*

Be not be interested. *Protagoras.*

By temperance men become the most excellent, most happy, and fittest for discourse. *Socrates.*



## C.

Converse not with wicked persons. *Socrates.*

Consideration is all. *Periander.*

Contemplate pleasures as they depart, not as they come. *Aristotle.*

Commit no secret to a friend, which, if reported, will bring you infamy. *Thales.*

Common executioners are better than tyrants; those only put the guilty to death, tyrants the innocent. *Antiphenes.*



## D.

Desire nothing over much. *Chilo.*

Dignity does not consist in possessing honours, but in deserving them. *Aristotle.*

Do good to your friend, that he may be more wholly yours; to your enemy, that he may become your friend. *Cleobulus.*

Deride not the unfortunate. *Chilo.*

## E.

Every one ought to pay the greatest reverence to himself, as no one is ever absent from himself. *Cato Major.*

Envious people are very miserable, because the happiness of others torments them, as much as their own misery. *Agis.*

Envy corrodes its possessors, as rust does iron. *Antisthenes.*

Envy is the saw of the soul. *Socrates.*

Employ thyself in something excellent. *Cleobulus.*

Endeavour not to extenuate thy faults by words, but to amend them by reproof. *Pythagoras.*

Every thing great is not always good, but all good things are great. *Demosthenes.*

Expect the same filial duty from your children, which you paid to your parents. *Thales.*

Every man should make the case of the injured his own. *Salon.*



## F.

Folly is the obstruction of knowledge. *Bion.*

Fame is the perfume of virtue. *Socrates.*

Friendship is one soul in two bodies. *Aristotle.*

Friends must be preserved with good deeds, and  
enemies reclaimed with fair words. *Alex-  
ander Severus.*

From a contemplation of good actions, there  
arises a great delight. *Democritus.*

Fine speeches are like cypress trees, which are  
lofty and beautiful, but yield no fruit.  
*Phocion.*

For this reason we have two ears and one tongue,  
that we should hear much, and speak little.  
*Zeno.*



G.

Go slowly to the entertainments of thy friends,  
but quickly to their misfortunes. *Chilo.*

Good deeds are trophies erected in the hearts of  
men. *Xenophon.*

Good actions are not subject to repentance.  
*Agis.*

Good men ought to let the world see that  
their manners are more firm than an oath.  
*Socrates.*

Good men, though slaves, are free; wicked men, though free, are slaves to many passions.  
*Bion.*



## H.

He must be a wise man himself, who is capable of distinguishing one. *Xenophanes.*

He is a bad ruler who knows not how to govern himself. *Cato Major.*

Honour age. *Solon.*

He is richest who is contented with least; for content is the wealth of nature. *Socrates.*

He is well constituted who grieves not for what he has not, and rejoices for what he has. *Democritus.*

He who is much feared, has himself much to fear.

He who has many friends, has none. *Aristotle.*

How excellent it is to do good to our friends, and at the same time to make friends of our enemies. *Socrates.*

Happiness consists not in luxury and pride; on the contrary, to want nothing is divine; to want the least, next to divine. *Socrates.*

He is happy who has a sound body, a rich fortune, and a docile nature. *Thales.*

He is happy who is cheerful, though possessing little; he is unhappy who is troubled amidst much wealth. *Democritus.*

Hope is the last thing that dies in man. *Diogenes.*

Hope is the dream of a waking man. *Aristotle.*

He only is idle, who might be better employed. *Socrates.*

He who would lead a quiet and secure life, must not engage himself in many things, either public or private; nor attempt any thing above his own ability and nature; but have such a regard to himself, as to decline any exuberance of fortune that is offered him, assuming no more than he is able to bear; for the convenience of what we enjoy, is more excellent than the largeness of it. *Democritus.*



## I.

Justice and every other virtue is wisdom. *Socrates.*

It is the only wisdom of man, not to think he understands those things which he does not understand. *Socrates.*

In war steel is better than gold; in life wisdom excels wealth. *Socrates.*

It is the part of a wise man to prevent inconvenience; of a valiant man to order it aright when it comes. *Pittacus.*

It is difficult, but advantageous, to obtain the knowledge of ourselves; for that is to live according to nature. *Thales.*

It behoveth every man to know himself and to conduct himself with prudence. *Heraclitus.*

It is easy to praise or censure what we ought not; but both evince a depraved disposition. *Democritus.*

Ignorance is a disease as natural to the ignorant, as blindness to the blind. *Plato.*

It is better to be poor than ignorant. *Aristippus.*

If you desire many things, the possession of many things will seem but little. *Democritus.*

It is a disease of the mind to desire what is unattainable, and to overlook the greater wants of others. *Bias.*

It is a noble satisfaction to be ill spoken of, when we are conscious of doing what is right. *Alexander the Great.*

It behoves us to pay respect to old age, because we are all desirous of attaining to it. *Bion.*

It is more natural for one to follow the advice of many, than many to be influenced by that of one. *Marcus Aurelius.*

It is not only more honourable, but also more delightful, to give than to receive a benefit. *Epicurus.*

It is more becoming for a young person to blush for shame, than to look pale with guilt. *Cato Major.*

It is better to sleep in peace on the bare ground, than to lie unquiet on a soft bed. *Phocion.*

It is the part of a wise and prudent man to reap advantages from his enemies. *Xenophon.*

If rich, be not elated; if poor, be not dejected. *Socrates.*

It is better to suffer the worst at once, than to live in perpetual fear of it. *Julius Cæsar.*

It is the flatterer who injures us, not ourselves. *Demaratus.*

In good fortune, be moderate; in bad, prudent. *Periander.*

It is pleasant to grow old with a good friend and a sound reason. *Socrates.*

It is better to decide a difference between enemies than friends; for one of our friends will certainly become an enemy, one of our enemies a friend. *Bias.*

In order to reach perfection, it is necessary to have either very faithful friends or implacable enemies; since we must be made sensible of our failings, either by the admonitions of the former, or the invectives of the latter. *Diogenes.*

It is equally wrong to be liberal to the undeserving, and uncharitable to the worthy. *Diogenes.*

It is not the place which makes the person honourable, but the person makes the place. *Ageilaus..*

It is more desirable to distribute the fruits of one's own industry, than to reap the benefit of other people's. *Bion.*

It is the property of virtue, and contrary to vice, to hate injustice. *Cleobulus.*

Judges who do not punish the wicked, are more to be blamed than the wicked themselves. *Cato Major.*

It is justice to do those things which ought to be done, injustice not to do them. *Democritus.*

Justice is a virtue of giving to any one according to his desert. *Aristotle.*

Justice is a virtue which gives to every one according to his due, and provides that injury be done to no one. *Epicurus.*

In childhood be modest, in youth temperate, in manhood just, in old age prudent.

In navigation we ought to be guided by the pilot; in the course of life by those of better judgment. *Socrates.*

It is better to make ourselves loved than feared.  
*Pythagoras.*

It is a great misfortune not to be able to endure misfortune. *Bion.*

It is no less the duty of a prince to obey the laws, than to command over men. *Democritus.*

Justice is the rule to the will of kings. *Antigonus.*

It is more worthy of a prince to give than to receive. *Artaxerxes Longimanus.*

It is a great misfortune to live under a prince who will suffer people to do nothing; but it is a much greater to be under one who allows all to do as they please. *Fronto.*

It is better that the foot should slip than the tongue. *Thales.*

It is much better for a man to conceal his folly and ignorance, than to discover the same. *Heraclitus.*

It is better to lose one's life at once, than to be obliged to guard ones-self both against friends and enemies. *Dion.*



K.

Know thyself. *Chilo.*

Kings ought to be kings in all things. *Adrian.*

Kings ought to be environed with good-will instead of guards. *Bias.*

Kingdoms must be most happy, if either philosophers ruled or the rulers were inspired with philosophy; as nothing is more pernicious than power and arrogance accompanied with ignorance. *Plato.*



L.

Learning teaches youth temperance, affords comfort to old age, gives riches to the poor, and is an ornament to the rich. *Diogenes.*

Laws are like cobwebs, where the small flies are caught, but the great ones break through.  
*Solon.*

Liberty is the greatest of all goods, and the foundation of all others. *Diogenes.*

Love as you may, afterwards hate; hate as you may, afterwards love. *Chilo.*

Liars are the authors of all the mischiefs that afflict mankind. *Ephænetus.*

Lie not, but speak the truth. *Solon.*

Love thy neighbour. *Pittacus.*

Learning is an ornament in prosperity, a refuge in adversity, and the best provision against old age. *Aristotle.*

Love prudence. *Bias.*



M.

Men should study to enrich themselves not in silver and gold, but in virtue and fortitude.  
*Ageſilaus.*

Moderate honours are wont to augment, but immoderate to diminish. *Theopompus.*

Men are more mindful of wrongs than of benefits, and it is but just that it should be so; as he who restores a deposit deserves no commendation, but he who detains it, blame and punishment. *Democritus.*

Meditation is the fountain of discourse. *Chrysippus.*

Men in their greatest prosperity should be mindful of a change; for that which is unexpected is most severely felt. *Carneades.*

Make reason thy guide. *Solon.*

Man is deficient in nothing so much as time. *Zeno.*

Man is our friend, truth our friend; but above all things we ought to honour truth. *Aristotle.*

Men of valour ought not to esteem those things which are the delights of mean minds. *Agephilus.*



N.

Nothing can fall out either new or unexpected to a wise man, because he foresees whatever can happen to man. *Antisthenes.*

Neither act nor speak ill, though free from witness. Learn to stand more in awe of thyself than of others. *Democritus.*

Nothing is more easy than to deceive one's-self,  
as our affections are subtle persuaders.  
*Demosthenes.*

No man is free who does not command himself.  
*Pythagoras.*

No covetous person can be a good man, a king,  
or a free man. *Antisthenes.*

Nothing is so timid as a guilty conscience. *Pythagoras.*

Nothing is good but what is honourable. *Posidonius.*

Nothing is so precious as leisure, not because one  
should be idle, but because one should do  
what he wills. *Socrates.*

Nobility is a proud temper of soul. *Socrates.*

Nothing is more unseemly than pride, especially  
in young men. *Zeno.*

No man is worthy to command, unless he is better  
or worthier than the rest. *Cyrus the Great.*

Nothing but truth can offend (in speaking).  
*Socrates.*

Nothing is more harsh to honest people, than to  
be denied the liberty of speaking their  
minds. *Demosthenes.*

Nothing is so precious as time, and those who mispend it are the greatest of all prodigals.  
*Theophrastus.*

Never praise a man for being like a woman, nor a woman for resembling a man. *Pædaretus.*



## O.

One part of knowledge consists in being ignorant of such things as are not worthy to be known. *Crates.*

Observe honesty in conversation more strictly than an oath. *Solon.*

One should run to prevent an injury, as one does to extinguish a fire. *Heraclitus.*

One ought to remember kindnesses received, and forget those one has done. *Chilo.*

One gains nothing by lying, but the advantage of not being credited when he speaks the truth. *Aristotle.*

Orators make most noise when they have least reason, as men get on horseback when they cannot walk. *Cicero.*

One should make a serious study of a pastime.  
*Alexander the Great.*

One must take no more revenge of one's country  
than of one's father. *Epaminondas.*

One should not undertake what he cannot per-  
form. *Chilo.*



## P.

Praise not the unworthy on account of their  
wealth. *Bias.*

Procure not friends in haste, nor if once pro-  
cured in haste, abandon them. *Solon.*

Prefer loss to unjust gain. *Chilo.*

Pleasing things are delightful, and hardships  
glorious. *Alexander Severus.*

Prefer labour before idleness, unless you esteem  
rust more than brightness. *Plato.*

Philosophy is to do those things voluntarily, which  
others do by compulsion. *Aristotle.*

Philosophers, though all laws were abolished,  
would lead the same lives. *Aristippus.*

Pleasures are mortal, virtues immortal. *Periander.*

Power must be moderately used to make it lasting. *Cato Major.*

Princes may be able to alter the laws of society, but not those of nature. *Dionysius the Elder.*

Prudence is the eye of virtue. *Bion.*

Poverty and riches are the names of want and sufficiency; he who wants any thing ought not to be called rich, and he who wants nothing, poor. *Democritus.*

Personal servitude is the office of a slave. *Alexander Severus.*



Q.

Quiet and leisure are above every thing. *Socrates.*



R.

Real friends are wont to visit us in our prosperity, only when invited; but in adversity, to come of their own accord. *Demetrius Phalereus.*

Reproach not the unhappy. *Pittacus.*

Reverence thy parents. *Salon.*

Royalty does not consist in vain pomp, but in great virtues. *Ageflaus.*

Reproof is the good of others. *Diogenes.*

Riches do not consist in the possession of wealth,  
but in the use of it. *Socrates.*



S.

Such as have virtue always in their mouths and  
neglect it in practice, are like a harp,  
which emits a sound pleasing to others,  
while itself is insensible of the music.  
*Diogenes.*

Stand in awe of thyself, and thou wilt have no  
occasion to blush before others. *Theophrastus.*

Some nations, like headstrong horses, require  
more instruction than others. *Socrates.*

Soldiers are not to punish their prisoners like  
malefactors or criminals, but to treat them  
as men. *Agefilaus.*

Such as have raised themselves by their vices,  
ought to regain their reputation by virtue.  
*Cato Major.*

Such as will not serve themselves, ought to be  
compelled to serve others. *Cyrus the Elder.*

Slander is easily fixed, but time will discover the  
fraud of it. *Demosthenes.*

Such as give ear to slanderers, are worse than slanderers themselves. *Domitian.*

Sleep in the day denotes either distemper of body, or grief of mind, or else sloth or dulness. *Democritus.*

States are on the confines of ruin, when no distinction is made between the good and the bad. *Antisthenes.*



## T.

They who educate children well, are more to be honoured than they who produce them; for these only gave them life, those the art of living well. *Aristotle.*

The young should learn what they are to practise when they arrive at maturity. *Aristippus.*

That learning is most requisite which unlearns evil. *Antisthenes.*

The eye receives light from the firmament, the soul from learning. *Aristotle.*

The learned differ as much from the ignorant, as the living from the dead. *Aristotle.*

Those who possess virtue, possess also nobility. *Antisthenes.*

They who defraud virtue of its rewards, rob the young of virtue itself. *Cato Major.*

The young ought to use modesty in their gesture, in their behaviour, and in their dress. *Zeno.*

The office of a wise man is to discern that which is good and honest, and to shun that which is contrary. *Socrates.*

Three properties are essentially requisite to the attainment of wisdom; nature, learning, and experience. *Aristotle.*

The perfection of man consists in foreseeing the future, as much as reason can possibly accomplish. *Chilo.*

There is as much difference between a wise man and a fool, as between a horse that is properly broke and one that is not. *Aristippus.*

They who know what they ought to do and do it not, are not wise and well instituted; but fools and stupid.

The most difficult thing is to know one's self; the most easy, to give counsel to another; and the most delightful, to obtain the completion of our desires. *Thales.*

To be ignorant of ourselves, to seem to know those things whereof we are ignorant, borders on madness. *Socrates.*

To be commended by those who might blame without fear, gives great pleasure. *Agelaius.*

To praise what is estimable, is right; but to flatter what is wrong, is the property of a designing hypocritical soul. *Democritus.*

The beauty of fame is blasted by envy, as by sickness. *Socrates.*

To desire little levels poverty with riches. *Democritus.*

To be engaged, is good and useful; to be idle, is pernicious and evil. They who do good are employed; but they who spend their time in vain recreations, are idle. *Socrates.*

To prescribe physic for the dead, and advice to the old, is the same thing. *Diogenes.*

To render ourselves agreeable to the world, we should speak courteously, and act usefully. *Antalcidas.*

The way to make ourselves admired, is to be what we affect to be thought. *Socrates.*

The beauty of the mind is more lovely than that of the body. *Socrates.*

To expose one's self to great dangers for trivial matters, is to fish with a golden hook, where more may be lost than gotten. *Augustus Cæsar.*

To ail in prosperity is most happy for man.  
*Antisthenes.*

They who would never die, must live piously  
and justly. *Antisthenes.*

To demonstrate what is in itself plain, is to light  
a candle to see the sun. *Aristotle.*

Too much familiarity breeds contempt. *Cato  
Uticensis.*

There is no possession more valuable than a good  
and faithful friend. *Socrates.*

They act on mistaken principles who go roughly  
to work with such as they wish to reclaim;  
since soothing caresses tame animals much  
sooner than whips and spurs. *Fabius Maxi-  
mus.*

Two things ought to be the object of our fear;  
the envy of friends, and the hatred of  
enemies. *Bias.*

The cause of a friend; a destitute and exemplary  
cause, we ought to defend. *Thrasea.*

To enrich others is more becoming a prince, than  
to enrich himself. *Ptolomæus Lagus.*

The readiest way to glory, is to endeavour to be  
good, as well as to appear so. *Socrates.*

There is but one good, knowledge; one evil, ignorance. *Socrates.*

The only means that man has to assimilate himself to God, is to do good, and to speak truth. *Pythagoras.*

The happy are those who are competently furnished with external advantages, act honestly, and live temperately. *Solon.*

To be wise and virtuous is sufficient to be happy. *Antisthenes.*

The happiness of the body consists in health; that of the mind, in knowledge. *Thales.*

To separate the useful from the honest, is imprudent; as if any thing were really useful that is not honest. *Socrates.*

True honour is not derived from others, but originates only from ourselves. *Cicero.*

The way to immortality is to live well. *Antisthenes.*

The greatest of vices is ingratitude. *Socrates.*

The public has more interest in the punishment of an injury, than he who receives it. *Cato the Elder.*

The law is not made for the good. *Socrates.*

To live well one must oppose nature to law, reason to passion, and virtue or resolution to fortune. *Diogenes.*

The wicked live to eat, but the good eat to live. *Socrates.*

To lead a bad life is perfect misery. *Diogenes.*

The wicked obey their passions, as slaves do their masters. *Diogenes.*

The noblest death is to die for one's country. *Epaminondas.*

The world is our country. *Theodorus.*

To be naturally fitted for command, is the property of the most excellent. *Pittacus.*

They are not kings who are in possession of a throne, or who come unjustly by it; but they who know how to govern. *Socrates.*

There can be no stronger garrison than the affection of the people. *Antigonus.*

That prince is happy who can make his subjects afraid, not of him, but for him. *Pittacus.*

Think not those faithful who praise all thy words and actions; but those who reprove thy faults. *Socrates.*

The best way to be revenged of our enemies, is to make ourselves illustrious by virtue.  
*Diogenes.*

The three most difficult things are, to keep a secret, to forget an injury, and to make good use of leisure. *Chilo.*

The most dangerous of wild beasts is a flanderer; of tame ones, a flatterer. *Diogenes.*

The greatest advantage of kings is, that they cannot be outdone in good deeds. *Anaxilas.*

That commonwealth is best ordered, where the wicked have no command, and the good have. *Pittacus.*

That commonwealth is best constructed, in which the citizens, without envy or sedition, strive who shall outvie the rest in the possession of virtue. *Charilaus.*

That city is best ordered, where the good are rewarded, and the bad punished. *Solon.*

That commonwealth is most commendable, in which the brave and the coward have their proper deserts. *Lysander.*

The strength of a city does not consist in its walls, but in the courage of its inhabitants. *Ageilaus.*

To make an empire durable, the magistrates must obey the laws, and the people the magistrates. *Solon.*

Those who exercise continency and frugality, have a higher relish of pleasure, and are less affected with pain, than those who are the most diligent and assiduous in the pursuit of delight and indulgences. *Socrates.*

That man bears the greatest resemblance to the gods, who requires least, and contents himself with the fewest necessaries and conveniences, in as much as the gods stand in need of nothing. *Socrates.*

There is nothing wonderful in this world but vice. *Antisthenes.*

To speak little becomes a woman; plain attire adorns her. *Democritus.*

To obey a woman is the greatest ignominy to a man. *Democritus.*



## U.

Unlearned men differ from beasts only in their external figure. *Cleanthes.*

Use and exercise promote facility and dispatch in the habits of the mind, and in virtuous actions as well as in external actions.  
*Diogenes.*

Undertake deliberately; but having begun, persevere. *Bias.*



V.

Virtue is perfect happiness, and requires no other aid than Socratic strength. *Antisthenes.*

Virtue is the beauty, vice the deformity of the soul. *Socrates.*

Valour would be of no use were there no justice; and if all the world were just, there would be no need of valour. *Agepilaus.*



W.

We ought to teach children that which will be most useful to them when they become men.  
*Agepilaus.*

We should be always learning. *Solon.*

Wisdom excels the other virtues, as the sight does the other senses. *Bion.*

Wisdom is the composure of the soul. *Socrates.*

We must pay a regard to the source of either reproof or praise, before we suffer ourselves to be affected by it. *Ageilaus.*

We ought not to determine any thing hastily: to reflect often, and to hesitate on every occasion, are not unuseful. *Aristotle.*

We ought to have such associates as will not make us blush. *Demaratus.*

When a man goes out, let him consider what he is to do; when he returns, what he has done. *Cleobulus.*

We must not contradict, but instruct him that contradicts us; for a madman is not cured by another running mad also. *Antisthenes.*

We should despise death, without neglecting life. *Chilo.*

We should not exercise the body, without the joint assistance of the mind; nor exercise the mind, without the joint assistance of the body. *Diogenes.*

We should behave to our friends, just as we would have them do to us. *Aristotle.*

Wicked men cannot be friends, either among themselves, or with the good. *Socrates.*

We ought to be equally mindful of our absent and present friends. *Thales.*

We ought not implicitly to believe our enemies in things that are credible; nor distrust our friends in such as are otherwise. *Thales.*

We should remain tranquil and easy on the death of our friends; both because we cannot tell whether it has happened for the better or the worse, and because sorrow will be of no avail. *Plato.*

We ought not indiscriminately to accept gifts from all; for virtue ought not to be maintained by vice. *Crates.*

We must wish for good, and endure evil. *Alexander Severus.*

Wicked hopes, like ignorant guides, deceive a man, and lead him into sin. *Socrates.*

What you would not have done to yourself, never do to others. *Alexander Severus.*

We ought to aim at such pleasures as follow labour, not at those which precede it. *Anthonenes.*

Where there are many medicines and physicians, there are most diseases; and where there are many laws, there is most iniquity.  
*Ageſilaus.*

We should live as though our life would be both long and short. *Bias.*

We ought to regulate our lives, so as not to become terrible to our inferiors, nor contemptible to our superiors. *Chilo.*

Wind puffs up empty bladders; opinion, fools.  
*Socrates.*

We ought to study philosophy, till nothing is the object of our wonder. *Crates.*

We ought not to regard what place we came from, but what place we are worthy of.  
*Aristotle.*

We should promise little, but perform what we promise. *Phocion.*

What thou hast promised amiss perform. *Periander.*

When ill actions acquire wealth, the infamy is the greater. *Democritus.*

Whoever puts himself into another's power, becomes a slave. *Pompey.*

Who feareth others is a slave, though he know it not. *Antiphenes.*

We ought either to be silent, or to speak things that are better than silence. *Pythagoras.*

What we have in us of the image of God, is the love of truth and justice. *Demosthenes.*



Y.

Young people should reverence their parents at home, strangers when abroad, and themselves when alone. *Demetrius Phalereus.*

Young men should excel in fortitude, old men in prudence. *Bion.*

THE END.

116. <sup>2</sup>  
LES  
PROVERBES  
DIVERTISSANS  
DU SIEVR IVLLIANI,  
Pour apprendre avec plus de facilité  
les Langues Françoiſes, Italiennes,  
& Espagnoles.

ENSEMBLE  
LES RECREATIONS  
DU MESME AVTHEVR,  
Contenant diuers Contes à rire.  
*Utiles & nécessaires à ceux qui veulent parler &  
écrire correctement en ces Langues.*



A PARIS,  
Chez JEAN BAPTISTE LOYSON, rue  
S. Jacques, à la Croix Royale, proche la Poste.

M. D C. LIX.  
AVEC PRIVILEGE DU ROY.

Harvard College Library,

1 Feb. 1893.

Gift of

JOHN BARTLETT.



A MONSEIGNEVR  
MONSEIGNEVR  
TAMBONEAV.  
CONSEILLER DV. ROY  
en tous ses Conseils, & President  
en sa Chambre des Comptes.



ONSEIGNEVR,

*Cette petite Production auoit besoin  
d'un grand Protecteur; & d'autant  
plus, qu'elle venoit d'un pauvre Etran-  
ger, qui en manque pour l'ordinaire.*

## E P I S T R E.

C'est ce qui m'a obligé d'auoir recours  
à une Illustre Personne, qui joignit &  
la bonté & l'inclination de sçauoir, à  
l'éminence de sa Condition. Disant  
cela, n'est-ce pas donner à entendre que  
je ne pouuois mieux m'adresser qu'à  
Vous, MONSEIGNEVR, qui non  
content des belles connoissances que vous  
avez, du sublime rang que vous tenez,  
des richesses que vous possedez, avez  
crié ne pouuoir laisser vn meilleur heri-  
tage à Messieurs vos Enfans, que de  
leur faire apprendre beaucoup de Lan-  
gues differentes, pour leur donner le  
moyen d'auoir commerce avec plusieurs  
sortes de Nations, vers lesquelles leur  
naissance & leur mérite les fera sans  
doute enuoyer vn jour. I'aime mieux  
briser icy, que m'êtendre; & la chose  
parlant de soy, vous rendre seulement  
tres-humbles graces de l'honneur que  
vous avez daigné me faire de souffrir

E P I S T R E.

que i'aye montré quelque temps la Lan-  
gue Italienne à Monsieur vostre Fils;  
comme ie vous supplie d'agréer, qu'en  
vous consacrant cet Ouvrage, ie prenne  
la hardiesse de me publier,

*MONSEIGNEVR,*

Vostre tres-humble, & tres-  
obeissant seruiteur,

IVLLIANI.



## *ADVIS AV LECTEVRE.*

Ecceur, si dés l'année passée ie t'ay présentée vne Grammaire Italienne qui ne t'a pas déplu, ie me persuade que tu ne desagrèeras pas à présent cet Ouvrage, que ie mets au iour, puis qu'il te doit donner la connoissance d'une Langue, dont ie t'ay desia clairement enseigné les Preceptes; Mais comme toutes les Sciences ont leurs épines dans leurs commencemens, & qu'elles rebutent ordinairemēt les hommes, si l'on n'y mesle vn peu de roses; I'ay iugé à propos de ioindre icy le délectable à l'utile, afin qu'en t'instruisant tu trouves dequoy te diuertir en mesme temps, & que le plaisir de l'un adoucisse l'ennuy de l'autre. I'ay donc diuisé ce Liure en quatre Parties; La premiere, qui coint vne Nomenclature exacte & nécessaire des Noms propres de toutes choses en Frācois, en Italien, & en Espagnol, te dénera des lumieres si grādes de ces deux dernières Langues, que tu pourras te rédre en peu de téps capable de les parler; La secōde est vn Recueil de Prouerbes Italiens, & François, specialement de ceux qui sont le plus en usage, & dont on se sert dans les entretiens ordinaires, que tu ne dois pas ignorer, si tu veux passer pour intelligent parmy ceux qui en sçauent les beautes & les délicatesses; La troisiéme, qui n'est pas moins agreable qu'instructive, ne comprend que certains Dialogues des sept Arts liberaux, dont la nouveauté te surprendra sans doute, puis qu'il est peu d'Autheurs modernes qui se soient aduisez d'escr̄ire en ce genre; Mais ce qui te doit particulierement plaire, ce sont les Contes facetieux, & les Histoires recreatiues qui

composent la quatrième Partie, puis qu'outre le plaisir qte  
tu receuras en les lisant, ou les recitant dans les bonnes  
compagnies, tu te rendras insensiblement parfait en ces  
belles Langues familières. Apres tout, comme elles sont  
aujourd'huy les delices de la Cour, & qu'il n'est guere de  
Personnes, pour peu qu'elles ayent de commerce avec le  
beau monde, qui ne les sçachent ou ne les apprennent;  
I'espere que tu me sçauras bon gré, si ie contente en cela ta  
noble curiosité, & si ie te découvre des secrets que ne t'ont  
jamais encore découvert les plus grands Maistres. En tout  
cas si tu rencontres par hazard des difficultez qui t'ar-  
restent, & que tu me iuges capable de t'en donner l'éclair-  
cissement, sçache que ie te suis entierement acquis, &  
que ie feray tousiours gloire de te rendre service, pourueu  
que ton merite me soit connu, & que i'aye aussi quelque  
part à ton estime. Cependant si tu trouves en quelques  
endroits des façons de parler Italiennes & Espagnoles, qui  
ne s'accordent pas si exactement avec leur version Fran-  
çoise; souviens-toy que i'y ay pourtant apporté tout le  
soin qu'il m'a été possible; & que ce s Langues ayant vn  
tour particulier qu'on ne peut pas donner à celle-cy, il est  
malaisé de rencontrer mieux, & d'y donner vne explica-  
tion plus fidele. C'est ce que i'auois à te dire touchant mon  
Liure; reçois-le d'aussi bon cœur que ie te le presente, &  
tu m'obligeras quelque iour de mettre sous la Presse des  
Ouurages que ie médite, que tu ne iugeras peut-estre pas  
indignes de ta lecture. Adieu.

*Extrait du Privileige du Roy.*

LE Roy par ses Lettres Patentées données à Paris au mois d'Aoüst 1658. signées GVITONNE AV, a permis à Iean Baptiste Loyson, Marchand Libraire à Paris, d'imprimer, vendre & debiter durant le temps & espace de sept ans entiers & accomplis, diuers Traitez de la composition du sieur Iulliani, intitulez *La Nomenclature, les Proverbes, les Dialogues, & les Recreations, Italiens, François, & Espagnols*; & cependant defenses sont faites à tous Imprimeurs ou Libraires, d'imprimer, vendre ny distribuer lesdits Liures sans le consentement de l'Exposant, ou de ceux qui auront droict de luy, à peine de cinq cens liures d'amende, & de tous despens, dommages & intrests, & confiscation des Exemplaires contrefaicts, ainsi qu'il est plus au long porté par lesdites Lettres.

*Athené d'imprimer pour la premiere fois le 4. Nouembre 1658.*

*Les Exemplaires ont été fournis.*

A

**A** La S. Vincent grand  
froidure : à la Sainct  
Laurent grande chaleur,  
l vn & l autre peu dure.

A telle demande, telle  
responce.

Selon la chair : le couste-  
au,  
Auoir peur de son ombre.

Tel Maistre, tel valet.  
Tel puis, tel sceau.  
Selon la crine, l'estançon.  
Il ne faut pas estre hon-  
teux à table.

A vn bon Caualier, ne  
manque lance.

Au besoin on connoist l'a-  
my.

A bon entendeur, ne faut  
que demi mot.

A bien s'attache, qui  
prend bon conseil.

De bon-heure à la bouche-  
rie, & tard à la poisonne-  
rie

**A** S. Vincenzo ,  
gran freddura; a  
S. Lorenzo gran cali-  
dura; l'uno & l'atro poco  
dura.

A tal proposta, tal ri-  
posta.

a tal carne, tal coltello.  
auer paúra della sua om-  
bra

a tal padrone, tal seruo.

a tal pozzo, tal secchio.

a tal ruina, tal pontello.

a tauola non bisogna  
uergognarsi.

a buon caualier, non  
manca lancia.

a bisogni si conoscagli  
amici.

a buón intenditor, pocche  
parole bastano.

a ben s'appiglia, chi ben  
si consiglia.

a buon hora in pescaria,  
& tardi in beccaria.

A

## Proverbes.

L'abondance engendre le mespris. *abbondanza genera fastidio.*

Qui monte trop haut, approche de sa chute. *a cader uà, chi troppo in alto sale.*

Apres le procez perdu, on ne manque point d'auis. *a causa perduta, parole assai.*

A vn chien qui leche la cendre, on ne doit confierla farine. *a can che lecchi cenere, non gli fidar farina.*

Les mouches attaquent toujours les chiens malades. *a can magri, uan le mosche.*

A chair de loup, deffenses de chien. *a carne di lupo, zanne di cane.*

A cheual qui court, il ne faut point d'éperon. *a caual che corre, sprone non occorre.*

A cheual donné, il ne faut pas regarder à la bouche. *a caual donato, non guardar in bocca.*

A cheual bon ou mauvais, porte toujours l'éperon. *a caual tristo o buono, porta t.co lo sprone.*

Il ne se faut pas tenir derrière vn cheual, mais bien derrière vn fusil. *a cauallo innanzi, ad archibuso di dietro,*

A table tenez vous au milieu, & loin des querelleux. *a tauola a mezzo, a quistion da lontano.*

Pour tirer vn corps mort dela maison, il en faut quatre vifs. *a cauar un morto dicasi, ne uogliono quatromuoi*

Celuy qui a chepte doit auoir cent yeux, & à ce-

Luy qui vend, vn seul suf-  
fit.

A celuy qui est malheu-  
reux, le pain se tourne  
en cendre dās le four.

Vne eau esloignée, n'es-  
teint iamais le feu.

L'eau trouble, ne peut pas  
seruir de miroir.

L'eau qui dort, ne fait iamais grand effect.

L'eau croupie engendre  
des vers.

Qui à vne teste trouue  
toujours son chapeau.

A qui la fortune rit, est re-  
puté sage.

Qui mal fait, mal trouue.

A celuy qui fuit, il faut  
faire vn pont d'or.

Il est facile de conseiller,  
mais difficile à executer.

A celuy qui ne sent point  
de mal, l'escorcheure ne  
cuit point.

Qui n'aime le vin, n'aime  
le pain.

A celuy qui te peut oster  
le bien, donnes-luy ce  
qu'il te demande.

chi uede ne basta uno.

a chi è disgratiaro,  
gli s'incenerisce il  
pan nel forno.

acqua lontana, non  
ispegne fuoco.

acqua torbida, non fa  
specchio.

acqua quiete, fa la co-  
sa està chesa.

acqua, chesa uermi-  
mena.

a chi ha testa, non  
manca capello.

a chi là uà ben, par sa-  
uio.

a chi mal fa, mal uà.

a chi fugge, bisogna far  
ponti d'oro.

a chi non pesa, ben  
porta.

a chi non duul, ben scor-  
tica.

a chi non piace il uino, no  
posso mangiar pane.

a chi ti puo tor cio c'hai,  
dà gli cio che ti chiede.

Pour bien despenser son argent, il faut auoir cent yeux.

Pour appaiser la faim, le pain suffit, & pour le sommeil paille.

Pour puissant que soit l'éstat, vn ennemy est trop, si cent amis ne le peuvent secourir.

On ne scauroit offencer d'auantage, vne femme, que de l'appeller laide, ou vieille.

Quand le fleuve est trouble, les pecheurs s'enrichissent.

A vieux chat, ieune souris.

Goute à goute, l'eau caue la pierre.

Donne la femme à l'homme, & le pain aux enfans.

Vers le cinquiesme d'Avril le coucou à coutume de venir, & s'il ne vient le septiesme, ou huitiesme, où il est pris, où il est mort.

Le fol Villageois fait l'accord, apres le domma-

a darfuora i danari bisogna hauer cent'occhi.

a fame pane, a sonno paglia.

ad ogni grande stato un nemico e troppo, si cento amici sonno pocchi.

a donna non si puo far maggior dispetto, che quando uecchia, o brutta, le uien detto.

a fiume torbido, guadagno di pescatore.

a gatto uecchio; forcio tenerello.

a goccia goccia, si cau la pietra.

a gli huomini dà moglie, ed a' putti dà del pane.

a cinque d'aprile il cuc-  
co d' uenire; e se non uiene a' sette, o agli o-  
tto, o che è preso, o che è morto.

a modo del uillan mat-  
so, doppo il danno fà

# Proverbes.

5

ge.

A vn moulin, à vne femme, & à vn horloge, il y a toujours à refaire.

A Nauire pourtie, tout vent est contraire.

A celuy qui veut conforter, il ne fait point mal à la teste.

Chacun hait le bourdel dans sa maison.

Il y a remede à tout, sinon à la mort

Chaque oyseau , trouue son nid beau.

Il ne faut rien promettre aux fols , ny aux enfans.

Plume à plume, on plume l'Oyson.

Le chat ne s'approche gue re du pot qui bout.

Petit à petit l'oyseau fait son nid.

A grand prometteur , il faut peut croire.

A la Turque peu de pain & de l'eau fraische.

A bon vin, ne faut point d'enseigne.

Chacun peut aller par

il passo.

a molini , horologi , e sposa , sempre manca qualche cosa.

a naua rota , ogni uento è contrario.

a nessun confortator , ma i dolse la testa.

a nisun piace il bordello in casa.

ad ogni cosa è rimedio trattone la morte.

ad ogni uccello , suo nido par bello,

a pazzi ed a fanciulli . bisogna prometter nulla

a penna penna si pella l'oca.

a pignatta che bolle , gatta non s'accosta.

a quattrino a quattrino , si fa il fiorino.

a gran promettitor , poca fede si deue.

a la turchesca poco pane , ed acqua fresca.

al buon uino , non bisogna frasca.

al buon tempo , sà ir o

les ruës, quand il fait beau.  
Acquier reputation, & tu sera en reputation.  
La fin couronne l'œuvre.  
À la couleur on connoist le drap, & le vin au goût.  
Serts Dieu de bon cœur, & laisse parler qui voudra.  
Les pauures patissent par nécessité, & le riche a- uare par sa faute.  
Cent soucis ne payent pas vne dette.  
Le cœur gay, rend le teint frais.  
Ie ne scay, que tout est de- uint.  
À vn homme picquant, tout luy desplaist.  
L'arbre ne s'abat pas, d'vn seul coup.  
Au ieu, & en voyage, on connoist les hommes.  
Le soldat se contente du pain sec, & du vin gasté.  
On connoist l'or, par la pierre de touche.  
Pour guerir d'vn mal, il faut souffrir du mal  
Toute toile est belle à la

gn'uno.  
acquisita reputazione, e  
ponei a sedere.  
al fine, si canta la gloria.  
al color si conosce il pan-  
no, ed al sapor il uiuo.  
ama dio e non fallire: fá  
pur ben e lascia dire.  
alcuni patiscono perne-  
cessità, ma il ricco  
scarso per uolontà.  
alcun pensier, non pagò  
debito.  
allegrezza di cuore, fa  
bella pelle di uiso.  
a lucca ti uidi, ed a pi-  
sa ti conobbi.  
al mordace tutto dispiace  
al primo colpo, non cade  
l'albero.  
al gioco, ed al uiaggio,  
si conoscono gli huomini.  
al soldato pan secco, e  
uin guasto.  
al paragone, si conosce  
l'oro.  
al male, fà gli male.  
al lume ogni tela pare

chandelle.  
On connoist les caualles quand elles pissent.  
Il y a difference entre les paroles, & les effets.  
Les vns trauaillent pour l'honneur, & les autres pour amour.  
Ayme celuy qui t'ayme, & respons à celuy qui t'appelle.  
Amitié reconciliée, ressemble à vne playe mal guerie.  
On connoist l'homme par son discours.  
Au vilain qui ne se contente iamais, ne luy fais, ny bien ny mal.  
Il se faut toujours depecher à table, & à l'aise-ment.  
Pour le rosty donnez en au Maistre le rissolé, & pour le boüilly la chair la plus proche des os.  
On monte l'escalier degré à degré.  
Il est bien difficile de montrer le chemin à vn aveugle.  
Il ne faut pas donner la baguette en main au vi-lain.

bella.  
al pisciar sì conoscon le canalle.  
altra cosa è il dire, altra il fare.  
altri s'affatica per amore, altri per honore.  
ama chi t'ama, rispondi a chi ti chiama.  
amicizia riconciliata, è come piaga non ben saldata.  
al parlarsi scorge l'huomo.  
al uillan che mai si sazia, non glifartorto nè gratia.  
al mangiar, ed al canare, l'huomo sì deue spacciare.  
al patron dà glila cima dell'arresto, e'l lessò appresso l'osso.  
a scaglione a scaglione, si sale la scala.  
ad un cieco, mal pue mostracisi 'l camino.  
al' uillano, non dar la bachecca in mano.

Si tu estens le doigt au vilain, il voudra toute la main.

Traitte le vilain selon sa condition.

Au quatriesme desbordement de la riuiere, chacun sen aille.

Il faut auoir de l'esprit pour mettre vn homme en prison, & de l'argent pour en sortir, ou garād.

Aubefoin on connoist l'amy.

Petit à petit, la vieille file son fuseau.

Pas à pas on va bien loin.

L'appetit ne demande point de sausse.

On se peut tenir assez riche, ayant de quoy viure honnestement.

Contentement, passe richesse.

Qui bien sert, & se tait, assez merite.

Mot à mot, on fait de gros liures.

Celuy qui perd vne vaine attente gaigne assez.

Celuy-là ieusne beaucoup

al villano porgi il dico,  
pigliarà la mano.  
al villano da glila zappa  
in man.

al acqua quarta, ogn'un  
si parla.

al entrarci vuol ingegno  
al uscir danari o peggio.

alle nozze, ed a'martiri  
siconos con gli amici ed i  
parenti.

a poco poco, la vecchia fi  
la il fuso.

a passo passo, si uà lonto-  
no.

appettito non vuol falsa.  
assai è ricco, a chi non  
manca

assai è ricco, chi si com-  
tenta

assai domanda, chi ben  
serue e tace

aperola aperola, si scri-  
uon i libri,  
assai guadagna, chi uà-  
no sperar perde.

assai digiun, chi mal  
qui

qui mange peu.

Celuy-la à bon danser,  
si la fortune le seconde.

Aflez gaigne qui perd sa  
garçé.

Aflez s'auance qui sur-  
monte la fortune.

C'est vn plaisir que d'auoir  
deux ou trois enfans,  
mais sept ou huit, ce  
n'est que peine.

Il vaut mieux vne fois,  
que iamais.

Chacun trouue sa patrie  
agreeable, bien que mi-  
ferable.

Le diable s'en va, quand il  
trouue la porte fermée.

D'ordinaire les laides fem-  
mes, trouuent de beaux  
maris.

Il ne faut pas aller pef-  
cher dans vne riuiere,  
ou tout le monde pef-  
che.

A force de coups de baston  
il faut que l'asne trotte.

A l'asne opiniastre, le ba-  
ston est necessaire.

Attendre quand rien ne  
vient, estre au liet &  
non dormir point, ser-  
uir bien ne t'auançant  
point, auoir yn amy qui

magna.

assai ben balla, a chi fortuna  
suona.

assai guadagna, chi puttana  
perde.

assai auanza, chi fortuna  
passa.

auer due figli à tre, è un  
piacere: auerne sette, o otto  
è un fuoco.

assai presto si fa quella, che  
si fa bene.

alt' orsa paion belli, è suoi  
orfatti.

alla porta chiusa, il demonio  
volta le spalle.

alle belle donne, per lo piu  
toccari bracci huomini.

a fiuose famoso, non andara  
pescare.

asino punso, conuien che  
trotti.

asino duro, baston duro.

aspettare, & non venire star  
in letto, e non dormire:  
ben servire non gradire:  
auer amico che ti vuol  
tradire: effer incarcerato

ce veut trahir , estre en prison , & ne pouuoir fuir, femme grosse qui ne peut accoucher, s'egarer du chemin quand on voyage , s'estrangler en voulant aualer , sont choses pour mourir.

Un Ambassadeur ne court point de danger.

Fais estat du vin, fromage , & amy, qui soient vieux.

Amour & domaine , ne veulent point de compagnon.

Amour de garce , fait aller souuent à la selle.

Amour ne veut point de conseil.

L'amour par fois oint , & la haine pique.

L'amour , & la toux ne se peuuent pas cacher.

L'amour ne se trouue pas au marché.

Il ne faut pas celer l'amour , la toux , ny la gale.

L'amour de la mere est tendre , mais celle du pere est forte.

Les vieux Renards par fois , tombent dans les pieges.

e non potter fuggire: donna granida che non puo partorire: smarir la strada quando si vuol gire: strangelarsi nell' inghiottere, sono cose da morire.

ambasciator non porta pena.

amico , e vin, formaggio vecchio.

amor e signoria, non voglion compagnia.

amor diputana, odor di zan-gola.

amor non ha consiglio.

amor talhor unge , ed odio punge.

amor e forza, non si puoce-lare.

amor non si trova al mercato.

amor , tosse, e rogna celar non ti bisogna.

amor tenero delle madri, amor forte de' padri.

ancor delle volpi vecchie , rimangon al laccio.

Quantité de neige, nous apporte quantité de pain. *anno di neve, anno di pane.*

L'amour n'a point de sagesse, & la colere ne réçit point de conseil. *amor non ha sapienza : ira non ha consiglio.*

On ne donne volontiers guere de foy, à vne robe frippée. *a veste logorata, pocia fede vien prestata.*

On ne vieillit iamais à table. *a tavola non s'invecchia mai.*

Assez à temps arriue ce que Dieu nous enuoye. *a tempo vien, quel che dio manda.*

Le loup ne laisse pas de manger des brebis compéte. *anco delle pecore annoverate mangia il lupo.*

Peril preueu, n'est pas si dangereux. *antiveduta piaga, assai meno duole.*

L'occasion fait le larron. *area aperta, aneo il giusto vi pecca.*

Quand les nuës sont rouges, ou il pleut, ou il fait vent. *aria rossa, ò ella pifcia, ò ella soffia.*

Tandis que l'asne brait, il n'auale guere de foin. *asino che raggbia, poco feno mangia.*

Arme longue, encourage le fantassin. *arma lunga, fa buon fante.*

Quoy que Auril s'approche, ie ne quitteray pas ma camisole. *aprile aprile, non mifara metter giu il pellicione.*

En aymant la vertu, on apprend tousiours quelque chose, mais en jouant à la paulme, on desapprend toujours. *amando la virtus sempre s'impara giocando alla palla sempre si despara.*

A la S. Martin, les grands & les petits doublent leur pourpoints.

a S. Martin, si veste grande e piccina.



## B

**C**'est assez d'un fol dans chaque maison.

Heureuse celle là, qui s'en mourache d'un vieillard.

Celuy est bien aveugle, s'il ne voit le Soleil quand il luit.

Heureux est ce corps là qui trauaille pour l'ame.

Il n'y a point de poil plus meschant, que le roux.

Vn vieux estendart, honnore son Capitaine.

Craquement de dens, est marque de grande froidure.

Il faut que la lettre attende le Messager, & non pas le Messager la lettre.

Il faut gouuerner sa bouche, selon sa bourse.

Les belles paroles, & les meschants effects, trompent les sages, & les fols.

**B**asta un matto per casa

Beata colei, che di vecchio pazzo s'innamora.  
ben è cicco, chi non vede il sole.

bato il corpo, che per l'anima lauora.

barba rossa è mal colore, sotto'l ciel non è il peggiore.  
bandiera vecchia, onor d'acapitano.

batter brocchette, tremar di freddo.

bisogna che la lettera aspetti il messo, non il messo la lettera.

bisogna far la spesa, secondo l'entrata.

belli, e cattivi fatti, ingannano, sani e matti.

Bois du noir, tu gagneras  
la teinture.

Chasties le bon, quand il  
manque, il se corrigera,  
mais chastie le meschant  
il empirera.

Vn seul pere peut gouuer-  
ner cent enfans, mais  
cent enfans ne peuuent  
gouuerner vn pere.

Heureuse l'espouse, qui a  
fait son trouousseau deuant  
le Mariage.

Que l'on dile ce qu'o vou-  
dra, le bateau ne va ja-  
mais bien sans rame.

Il faut nauiger selon le  
vent.

Il faut que le pauure, main-  
tienne le riche.

Il se faut accommoder, se-  
lon le temps.

La necessité rend le fan-  
tassin bon soldat, & fait  
l'homme vaillant.

Celuy qui apporte quel-  
que chose, est toujours  
le bien venu.

Bois peu, & mange assez,  
dors sur le plancher, &  
tu viuras long-temps.

Chasties le vilain, & il se-  
ra ton amy.

Bouche close, & oeil ou-

beni del nero, quadagnera la  
tintura.

batti 'l buono, e' megliora;  
batti 'l cattivo, e' peggiora.

basta vn p'atre a gouernar  
cento figliuoli: e cento figli-  
uoli non bastano a gouer-  
nar vn padre.

beata la sposa, che fa prima  
la rosa.

ben faremo, ben diremo: mal  
va la barca senza remo.

bisogna nauigar, secondo il  
vento.

bisogna ch'il ponero, man-  
tenga il ricco.

bisogna accommodarsi secon-  
do il tempo.

bisogno, fa buon fante: bi-  
sogno, fa prode huomo.

ben venga chi ben porta.

beni poco, e mangia assai:  
dormi in palco e vinerai.

batti 'l villano; ed hausraslo  
per amico.

becca chiusa, ed occhio aper-

uert, ne firent iamais rien de desert.

Le vin me donne la vie.  
Chacun fasse son Mestier.

Le vent dure trois iours :  
maiss'il ne fait que trotter, il endure hniët.

Il faut auoir les yeux par tout.

On dit que la Ville de Bologne est grasse, mais celle de Padouë la surpasse.

C'est vne pauure chose, de voir le pauure superbe & le riché auare.

En mocquant par fois on dit la verité.

La force est bonne, mais l'esprit encore meilleur.

Bon feu, & bon vin, m'échauffent le pourpoint.

Il faut long-temps consulter auant que d'entreprendre.

Bon vin pris partrop, fait mal à la teste.

Bon receveur, mauuais payeur.

Morceau reproché n'est strangle iamais personne

Bon cheual demande l'espérion, & meschante femme le baston.

so, non fe mai nessun de seruo.

bosso mia, vita mia.  
bisogna lasciar fare il mestier  
ro a ch'isla.

bora tre di dura: se la va di  
trotto, la dura più di otto.

bisogna bauer gli occhi alle  
mani ed a piedi.

bologna è la grassa: padova la  
passa.

brutta cosa è il pouero super-  
bo, ed il ricco anaro.

burlando si dice il vero.

buona è la forza, miglior  
l'ingegno.

buon fuoco, e buon vino me  
scaldan il mio camino.

bisogna prima pensare, e poi  
fare.

buon vin, cattiva testa.

buon rischitatore, e cattivo  
pagatore.

boccon rimproverato, non af-  
fogò mai nessuno.

buon canal vuol sprone, cat-  
tiva donna bastone.

Les menteries ont courtes jambes.

*Bugie hanno corse le gambe.*

Vne bonne garde, s'oppose aux sinistres accidens.

*Buona guardia, sciuia ria ventura.*

C

**L**A Cour Romaine, ne veut brebis sans laine.

*Corte Romana, non vuol pecora senza lana.*

Femme riche, ne s'abandonne legerement.

*Camera adorna, fa donna smania*

Armée defaite, argent nouceau.

*Campo rotto, paga nuova.*

Carefes de chiens, courtoisies de putains, invitatis de Cabaretiers ne se peuuet empescher qu'ils ne te fassent couster de l'argent.

*Carezze di cane, cortesie di puttane, inviti d'hosti, non puo far che non ti costi.*

Chien eschaudé vne fois, craint l'eau froide.

*Cane scottato, teme l'acqua fredda.*

Il n'y a coin ny recoin, qui n'aye sa saison.

*Cantone non perde mai stagione.*

Vn chef d'armée sans sçauoir la langue du pays, ne vaut pas vn sol marqué.

*Capo senza linguarõ val una stringa.*

Vn chien affamé se moe que du baston.

*Cane affamato, non cura bastone.*

Vn chien qui aboye, mord

*Cane ch'abbaiia, non sempre*

rarement.

Peau de cheure, bouc, & chien, font de bon mar-roquin.

Chereté preueüe, ne vint iamais.

Chair ieune, vieux poi-sson.

Celuy qui est chargé d'ar-mes, tremble de peur.

Vends moy si chere 'que tu voudras, mais donne moy la iuste mesure.

Maison bastie, & vigne plantée, personne n'en peut sçauoir combien qu'elles coustent, & on n'en retire iamais ce qu'elles coustent.

Quoy que ma maison soit petite, elle ne laisse pas de me couster plus qu'elle ne vaut.

A vne maison neuue, qui n'y porte rien, rien n'y trouue.

On a beau parler de mai-son, il vaut mieux ar-gent content.

Mauuais ouurier, mespri-se tous les outils.

Il faut monter les che-vaux sur le devant, & sur les asnes sur le derri-er.

morde

Capra, becco, can, fan buon cordouan.

Carrestia preuista, non uen-ne mai.

Carme gionane, pesci vecchio.

Carico di ferro, carico di paurya.

Caro mi uendi, e giusto mi misura.

Casa facta, e vigna posta, nessun sà quant ella costa, o non si paga quanto costa.

Casa mia casa mia per pico-la che tu sia, tu mi pari unu badià.

Casa nuova, chi non ue ne porta, non ue ne troua.

Casa quanto uoi, possessione quanto puoi.

Cattivo lavoratore, ad ogni ferro pon cagione.

Cavallo, e caualla, caualcando in su la spalla: asino e mulo caualcando in sul culo.

re

re.

La cire , toile & la fuitaine rendent la boutique belle , mais le gain n'est pas grand.

Vn cheual qui va trop vite , neviura iamais long- temps.

La chatte n'a point de faute , si la seruante ne prend garde à la vian- de.

Celuy-là ne peut estre re- puté sage , qui perd le sien , pour conseruer ce- luy d'autrui .

Quand on te fait plus de caresses que de coustume , ou on t'a trompé , ou bien on te veut trô- per.

Qui bien commence , a fait la moitié de l'ouurage.

Qui bien fera , bien trou- uera.

Qui bien vit , bien meurt . Qui fait du bien à son pro- chain , attende aussi du bien de luy .

Qui cherche mal-heur , mal-heur trouue.

Qui fait bouillir la mar- mitte avec des feuilles , son porrage fêt la fumée .

Cera , tela , fustagno bella bo-tega , e poco guadagno .

Canal corrente se polena a- pera .

Che colpa n'ha la gatta : se la mazzara è metta .

Che poco saggio si può dir con lui , che perde il suo per acquistar l'altro .

Chi ti fa più carezze che non suo'e , o s'ha ingannata , o ingannar ti vuole .

Chi ben commincia ha la metà dell' opera .

Chi ben fera ben hanrà ,

Chi ben n'ine ben muore .

Chi beneficio fa , beneficio as- petta .

Chi cerca briga , briga trona .

Chi cuocina di frasche , la no- stra sarà di fumo .

Qui frappe du cousteau, meurt de la gaine.	Chi di cortel ferisce ,di cor- tel perisce.
Qui est dans vnè prison renfermé , de parens & amis est abandonné.	Chi è in prigion serrato. da gli amici e parenti è aban- donato.
Il n'y a point de honte de mettre les mains à la pa- ste.	Chi fà i fatti suoi. non s'ins- bratta le mani.
Qui acquier reputation , acquiert richesses .	Chi aquistare reputatione, a c- quistar roba.
Qui soupe bien , ne dort pas mal.	Chi ben cena, ben dorme.
Qui donne vne chose prô- ptement, la donne deux fois.	Chi dà prete, dà due volte.
Qui prend des presens . s'engage.	Chi d'altri prende fia li- berta vende.
Cheual nourry de paille , est bon à la guerre.	Cavaldi paglia, canal di bat- taglia.
Cheual gris , ou il est tout bon , ou tout meschant	Canal morello , ò tuo bono , ò tuo f. lo.
Celuy qui emprunte sans rendre , il vit & ne dé- pense rien du sien.	Chi accata , e non rende i,- ne e non ispende.
Qui gele autruy , gele soy même.	Chi altri agghiaccia , se stes- so infrodda.
Qui offence autruy , n'en est pas mieux.	Chi altri offende , su l'arena scrive.
Qui afflige les autres , n'a point de repos luy-mé- me.	Chi altri tribola , se stes- so non posa.
Qui moissonne aujour- d'huy , & sème le lende- main , perd sur chaque	Chi ara da fera a diman , d'ogni solc o perde e n'pan.

fillon vn pain.

Celuy qui se veut vanger de moindres iniures qu'on luy a faites, ou il tombe dvn haut degre, ou bien il n'y paruent iamais.

Celuy qui troque, souvent se trompe.

Celuy qui boit de la pinte, boit autant qu'il luy plaist.

Celuy qui compte bien, d'ordinaire, paye mal volontiers.

Qui dort bien la nuit, ne sent iamais de puces.

Celuy qui ne peut souffrir ny bien ny mal, ne paruient iamais à grand honneur.

Qui met bien à part ce qu'il a, au besoin le trouuera.

Celuy qui prend bien garde à soy, porte son bouclier.

Qui bien conieature, devine bien.

Celuy qui blasme vne chose, a envie de l'achetter.

Qui vent perir, ne cherche point de secours.

Chi asconde a mendicar ogni sua pinta, à cada d'alto stato, è c' non vi mesta.

Chi barnata, s'ignorata.

Chi beus del boccale, beve quanto gli pare.

Chi ben conta, mal paga.

Chi ben dorme, non sente gu-lici.

Chi ben e mal non puo seffri- re, a grand' honor non puo venire.

Chi ben ripone, ben troua.

Chi ben si guarda, scude si rende.

Chi ben congettura, bene in- domina.

Chi biasima, vuol comprare.

Chi brama di perir, non chie- de aiuta.

Tel chante le Vendredi,  
qui pleure le Dimanche.

Qui tombe dans la bouë,  
plus il se remuë, plus il  
se crotte.

Qui voyage la nuit, se  
doit reposer le iour.

Qui trompe, se trompe.

Qui cherche trouue, &  
qui dort resue.

Qui se fait brebis, le loup  
le mange.

Qui est vne fois malheu-  
reux, il l'est toujours.

Qui a chepte cher, & préd  
à credit: perd son temps  
& la semence.

Qui a chepte le Magistrat,  
force est qu'il vendé la  
Iustice.

Qui a chepte terres, attire  
sur soy la guerre.

Qui croit au sort, nie dieu.

Qui crache en l'air, cra-  
che sur soy.

Quand on court on court,  
mais quand on fuit, on  
vole.

Qui court en poste, iouë  
avec la mort.

Qui le veut ainsi, qu'il le  
reçoiue de mesme.

Chi canta il Venerdì, piange  
la Domenica.

Chi casca nel fango, quanto  
più ui si dimena, tanto più  
si imbratta.

Chi canalca la notte, con-  
nien che riposi il giorno.

Chi cerca d'ingannar, resta  
ingannato.

Chi cerca troua, e chi do me  
sogna.

Chi pecora si fà, il lupo la  
mange.

Chi comincia a stentare,  
stenta sempre.

Chi compra caro, e toglie in  
credanza, confuma il tempo,  
e perde la semenza.

Chi compra il Magistrato,  
forza è che venga la giu-  
stitia.

Chi compra terra, spesso  
compra guerra.

Chi confessala sorte, niega  
salutio.

Chi sputa in aria, gli cade in  
testa.

Chi corre, corre, e chi fugge  
vola.

Chi corre in posta, sulla mor-  
te se ferza.

Chi così vuole, così habbia.

Qui se fie aux maquignōs,  
maquignon deuient.

Qui veut tromper Dieu,  
trompe soy-mesme.

Qui croit facilement , fa-  
cilement est trompé.

Qui donne vne garçē à vn  
vieillard en Mariage, il  
luy donne le berceau  
auec.

Qui donne vistement , dō-  
ne deux fois.

Celuy qui a esté picqué  
d'vn serpent , craint  
le lezard.

Qui naît de poule, il faut  
qu'il cloche.

Qui naît de souris , il faut  
qu'il viue de souris.

Qui se fert de feu de paille,  
n'a autre chose que la  
fumée.

Qui n'est sage a vingt ans,  
ny sçauant à trente, ny  
riche à quarante , il ne  
sera iamais sage , ny ia-  
mais sçauant , ny riche.

Il ne faut pas beaucoup de  
peine pour dire la vérité.

Qui dit ce qu'il sçait , &  
donne ce qu'il a , il ne luy  
reste rien.

Qui ne considere les choses  
à venir , il les souspire

Chi crede a sensali , alafin  
sensale diui-ne.

Chi crede ingannar Dio , se  
stesso inganna.

Chi crede senza pegno , non  
mostra ingegno.

Chi dà per mog'ie una puer-  
ta ad un vecchio, gli dà la  
cuna appresso.

Chi dà presto , radoppia il  
deno.

Chi dalla serpa è punto , ha  
paura della lucertola.

Chi di gallina nasce , conuen  
che rozzoli.

Chi di gatta nasce , serci pi-  
glia.

Chi di paglia fuoco fà , pi-  
glia fumo ed altra non ha.

Chi di uenti non è .di trenta  
non sà , di quaranta non  
ha , mai non farà , nè mai  
saprà , nè mai baurà.

Chi dice 'l nero , non s'affa-  
sica.

Chi dice quel che sà : e dà  
quel ch'è niente gli resta.

Chi dinnanzi non mira , di  
dietro poi sospira.

trop tard.  
qui parle de nauiger , par-  
le d'incommodeté  
Qui donne à vn indigne ,  
fait double perte.  
qui se couche avec leschiés  
se leue avec des puces.  
qui dort , ne prend rien.  
Qui chasse deux lievres, ne  
prend ny lvn ny l'autre.  
Qui est à l'abry quand il  
pleut , il est bien fol s'il  
sort , & s'il sort & se  
baigne , il est fol s'il se  
plaint.  
Qui est accoustumé à faire  
du mal , il ne songe à au-  
tre chose.  
Qui est malheureux , n'ail-  
le point au marché.  
qui est sale , qu'il se net-  
toye.  
qui est paresseux à table ,  
il le sera aussi au traueil.  
vn Ministre qui n'a point  
d'espions , est bafoué  
comme vncoyon.  
Le riche à ce qu'il veut.  
qui se marie , se met en  
chemin de faire peni-  
tence.  
qui respond , paye ,

Chi disse nauigar , disse di-  
sagio.  
Chi dona all'indegno , due  
volte perde.  
Chi dorme co' cani , si leua  
co' pulci.  
Chi dorme , non pesca.  
Chi due lepri caccia , una nō  
piglia , e l'altra lascia.  
Chi è a coperto , quando pia-  
ne , e ben matto se si monza  
e sé simone , e si bagna , è  
ben matto se si lagna.  
Chi è annuzzo a far male ,  
non pensa ad altro.  
Chi è disgraziato , non vada  
al mercato.  
Chi è imbrattato , si netti.  
Chi è negligoso a mangiar ,  
sarà pegro a lavorar.  
Chi è ponero di spie , e ricco  
di vituperio.  
Chi è ricco , ha ciò che vo-  
le.  
Chi entra in camino di pe-  
gliar moglie , si mette in via  
per far penitenza.  
Chi entra malevadore , entra

qui sort de commission,  
paye du sien.

qui fait à sa fantaisie, la te-  
ne luy en fait point de  
mal.

qui fait vne iuste guerre,  
fait vne bonne paix.

qui est suffisant de faire  
vne chose, il l'est aussi  
pour la défaire.

qui fait le compte sans son  
hoste, il le fait deux fois.

Celuy qui fait la feste, n'en  
iouyt pas tousiours.

qui fait vne marchandise  
sans y estre expert, son  
argent est en danger.

qui seme, ne recueille pas  
tousiours.

qui conserue ses habits, ses  
habits luy font honneut.

Les vns trauaillet pour  
l'honneur, autres pour  
l'amour, d'autres pour  
l'argent.

qui fait ce qu'il ne doit  
pas, il luy attire ce qu'il  
ne croit pas.

qui fait plaisir à vn vilain,  
il se crache dans la main,  
qui fait filer dans la mai-  
son, gagne vne chemi-  
se, & celuy qui ne le  
fait pas en gagne deux.

pagatore:

Chi esce di commissione, pa-  
ge del suo.

Chi fa a sua moda, non gli  
duole il capo.

Chi fa buona guerra, ha  
buona pace.

Ci fa il carro, lo sa' dis-  
farre.

Chi fa il conto senza l'oste,  
lo fa due volte.

Chi fa la festa, non la gode  
sempre.

Chi fa mercantia, e non la  
conosce: i suoi danari gli  
d'uentan mosche.

Chi fa la robba, non la gode  
sempre.

Chi fa honore a panni a  
panni fanno honore a lisi.

Chi fa per honor, chi per  
amor, chi per danari.

Chi fa quel moy deue, gli in-  
teruen quel che non crede.

Chi fa servizio a vilan, si  
spara in man.

Chi fila, porta ure a commis-  
sion, chi non fila, ne porta due.

qui fuit le trauail, ne fait  
jamais bastir maison à  
trois estages.

qui iouë, ne dort pas.

qui iouë par contrainte,  
perd par nécessité.

Vne habitude prise d'as la  
jeunesse, dure toute la  
vieillesse.

qui prend garde à chaque  
plume, ne fait jamais son  
lit.

qui manie de la poison, il  
ne doit pas estre louche.

qui est destine à mourir de  
peste, il n'en peut euyer  
le mal.

Celuy qui a à se rompre le  
col, trouve l'eschelle  
dans les tenebres.

qui a de l'amertume en  
bouche, il ne s'cauroit  
cracher de la douceur.

qui a eu vne femme, meri-  
te vne couronne de pa-  
tience, qui en a eu deux  
en merite deux de folie.

qui a vne belle femme, el-  
le n'est pas toute à luy.

qui a vne belle femme &  
vn beau cheual, il n'est  
jamais sans trouble.

qui a vne bonne lance, la  
doit esprouuer contre la

Chi fugge fatica, non fà ca-  
sa di tre solari.

Chi giuoca, non dorme.

Chi giuoca per bisogno, per-  
de per necessità.

Chi giuocanetto s'usa ad un  
uicio, quando anche è vec-  
chio attende a tal ufficio.

Chi guarda ad ogni penna,  
non fà mai letto.

Chi ha a far con tosco, non on  
vuol esser losco.

Chi ha da morir d'ghiandu-  
sa, non gli ual far e fotti  
in campagna.

Chi s'ha da romper il collo,  
troua la scala al buio.

Chi ha l'amaro in bocca, non  
puo sputar dolce.

Chi ha hauito moglie, me-  
rita una corona di pacien-  
za: chi n'ha haunte due,  
ne merita due di pazzia.

Chi ha bella moglie, la non  
è tua sua.

Chi ha buon caualio, e bella  
moglie, non ista mai senza  
doglie.

Chi ha buona lancia, la pro-  
uia al muro.

Chi

muraille.

qui a des chevres, a des cornes.

qui a vne maison & me-  
stairie, il a plus que ne  
luy faut.

qui a vne maison & me-  
stairie, il peut bien tré-  
bler, mais non pas tom-  
ber.

qui a meschant voisin, a  
mauuais matin.

Qui a quelque chose à  
perdre, qu'il fuye les  
querelles.

qui a compagnie, a signo-  
rie.

qui a de l'argent & des  
amis, il ne s'en soucie  
guere de la Iustice.

qui a des defauts & il ne  
les cache, il entend sou-  
uent ce qu'il luy dé-  
plaist.

qui a du drap, se mocque  
de l'hyuer.

Ceux qui peuuent faire  
quelque chose, ne le  
font pas, & ceux qui  
le voudroient faire, ne  
le peuuent pas.

qui a des enfans, tous les  
morceaux ne sont pas à  
luy.

Chi ha capre, ha corna.

Chi ha casa, e podere; ha  
più ch' il suo denere.

Chi ha casa, e podere : pua  
sremar ma non cadere.

Chi ha castino vicino, belli  
mal mattino.

Chi ha che iérderà; fugale  
brighe.

Chi ha compagnia, ha signo-  
rie.

Chi ha danari, ed amici-  
tia: procurata giustitia.

Chi ha diffetti, e non li ta-  
ce : oae spesso quel che gli  
displace.

Chi ha del panno, puo men-  
nar la coda.

Chi ha denti, non ha panet  
e chi ha panet, non ha den-  
ti.

Chi ha figlinoli, tutti i bec-  
coni non sono finiti.

qui a perdu l'appetit, le miel luy est amer.

qui a la teste de cire, n'aille pas au Soleil.

Qui a la teste de verre, n'aille point à la guerre des pierres.

qui a vn cheual à l'escu-  
rie, va à pied quand il luy plaist.

qui a le loup pour son cō-  
pere, porte le chien sous le manteau.

Qui a meslé son esche-  
ueau, qu'il le démesle.

qui a l'amour dās le cœur, il a les ailes aux pieds.

qui a vn bon mestier, ga-  
gne tousiours sa vie.

qui a vne meschante ha-  
bitude, ne l'oublie ja-  
mais.

qui a le premier jeu, n'a pas perdu tout.

qui a la santé est riche, & ne le croit pas.

qui a vne tourte sans ro-  
sty, il soupe mal &acheue bien-tost.

qui a la toux ou la galle, il n'a point besoin d'autre mal.

qui langue a, à Rome va

Chi h̄i guasto il palato, il mele gli pare amaro.

Chi ba il capo di cera, non vada al Sole.

Chi h̄a la testa di vetro, non vada alla guerra di sassi.

Chi h̄a il canallo in istalla, puo andar a piedi.

Chi trà il lupo per compare, porri il cane sotto 'l man-  
tello.

Chi h̄a intrigaia la martafo, la d' strigli.

Chi ha l'amor nel petto, ha le ali a piedi.

Chi h̄a l'arte, n' h̄a parte.

Chi ha cattivo habito, nel puo scordare.

Chi ha la prima, non è pri-  
mo del gusto.

Chi ha sanisá, è molto ricco,  
e non lo sa.

Chi ha la torta senz'arro-  
sta, cena mal, e cena costoso.

Chi ha la tosse, ò la royna:  
altro mal non gli bisogna.

Chi lingua h̄a, a Roma va.

qui a mangé les pois, bal-  
lie les escorces.

qui a vne belle-mere, les  
croix ne luy manquent  
ny deuant, ny derriere.

qui a vne femme, a mil  
douleurs.

qui a des ducats, est ap-  
pellé Comte.

qui a des oreilles enten-  
de, & qui a de l'argent  
dépense.

qui craint sa peau, ne sera  
jamais hardy.

qui craint les moineaux,  
ne seme pas du panis.

qui n'a assez de drap, fasse  
faire son habit court.

qui a des poules, a des  
pepies.

qui a raison craint, & qui  
a tort, vit neantmoins  
en esperance.

qui a de la fiscele, a des  
pelotons.

qui a temps, a la vie.

qui a du temps, ne le per-  
de point.

qui a tout son bien en vne  
place, il l'a dans le feu.

qui est maintenu de la  
fortune, est quitte de  
l'escorniflerie.

qui est heureux, peu d'es-

Chi ha mangiato i bacelli,  
svazzelli gusci.

Chi ha mangiata, di dietro  
si signa.

Chi ha moglie, ha mille do-  
glie.

Chi ha ducati, contisono  
i bianchi.

Chi ha orecchie intenda, chi  
ha danari spenda.

Chi ha paura del corpo, non  
sara mai hardito.

Chi ha paura di passere, non  
seminis panico.

Chi ha poco panno, tengail  
vestire corso.

Chi ha polli, ha pipite.

Chi ha ragion, seme, chi ha  
torto, spera.

Chi ha spago, ha gomitoli.

Chi ha tempo, ha vita.

Chi ha tempo, non aspetti  
tempo.

Chi ha tutto 'l suo in un loco,  
l'ha nel fuoco.

Chi ha ventura, chi ha ven-  
traccio,

Chi ha ventura, pero senno

D ij

prit huy suffit.

Qui a du veau à table, se mocquera de l'oignon.

Qui a vn iour de bon téps, n'a pas toute l'année mauuaise.

Qui n'a qu'vn oeil, il le nettoye tousiours.

Qui a vn pied dás le bordel, a l'autre dans l'hospital.

Qui n'a qu'vn enfant, il le fait deuenir fol, & qui n'a qu'vn seul porc il l'engraisse.

Qui n'a qu'vne paire de calleçon, il la faut faire souuent lauer.

Qui n'accepte l'offre de son amy, ou il est fol, ou il n'en entend rien.

Qui a enuie de tuer son chien, trouve toujors des excuses.

Qui a quelque defaut de nature, iusques à la mort dure.

Qui prend vn nouveau chemin pour vn vieux, souuent il se trouve trompé.

Qui laue la teste à vn afne, perd sa lexiue & le sauon.

gli basta.

Chi ha vitella in tavola, non mangia cipolla.

Chi ha un giorno di bene, non ha tutto l'anno male.

Chi ha un occhio solo, spesso se lo forbe.

Chi ha un pied nel bordello, ha l'altro nell'ospitale.

Chi ha un sol figliuol, lo fa maestro: e chi un porco lo fa grasso.

Chi ha una sola braga, spesso la laue.

Chi il buon cuore dell'amico non prende: o è pazzo, o non intende,

Chi il suo can vuol amazza-re, qual che scrisa sarà pigliar.

Che l'ha per natura, fin alla fessa dure.

Chi lascia la via neccaria per la noue, spesso ingannato si troua.

Chi lava il capo all'afino, perde il ranno, e'l sapone.

Qui mal fait, mal pense.

Qui entend mal vne chose, respond encore pis.

Qui mal pense, mal debite.

Qui songe en mal, Dieu le punisse.

Qui mal se marie, s'en sent toufiours

Quād on hāit quelqu'vn, la nuit mesme on rêve mal de luy.

Qui laisse aller sa femme à toutes sortes de festes, & laisse boire son cheual à toute sorte de fontaine, en peu de téps il en fait vne mazette, & une garce.

Qui manie du miel, souvent lesche ses doigts.

Qui ne māge que du fourmage & poisson, sa vie luy ennuie.

Qui mange du poisson, chie des arrestes.

Qui mange vne salade, ne peut pas dire qu'il va coucher sans souper.

Qui met la selle à l'asne, la sangle luy touche à terre.

Qui fait des murailles seches, les doit souuent

Chi mai fa, mal pensa.

Chi mal intende, s'ogg o risponde.

Chi mal pensa, mal dispensa.

Chi mal ten'ā, mal ammioigli dia.

Chi mal si marita, non esce mai di fattoia.

Chi mal i vnole, mal ti sognā.

Chi manda la sua mog ie ad ogni festa : e lascia ber il suo canatlo ad ogni fontana, in poco tempo fā una rozza, ed una puttana.

Chi maneggia mette, si lecca le dita.

Chi mangia formaggio e pesce, la vita gli rincresce.

Chi mangia pesce, cacca le resche.

Chi mangia un' insala'd, non va al letto senza cena.

Chi mette all' asino la sella, la cinghia ud per terra.

Chi mura a secc o, mura ben spesso.

reparer.

**Qui bastit l'hyuer , c'est pour long-temps.**

**Qui chanche de lieu, chanche d'estat.**

**Qui change de puys, change de fortune.**

**Qui change d'estat, change de condition.**

**Celle qui naist belle, naist mariée.**

**Celle qui naist belle, elle n'est pas paure tout à fait.**

**Qui naist fol, ne guerit jamais.**

**Qui ne cherche ne trouve rien, & qui ne demande n'a rien.**

**Qui ne commence , n'acheue iamais.**

**Qui ne parle mal de personne , ne se soucie pas d'estre entendu.**

**Qui ne fait bien ses affaires en ieunesse, s'en trouve mal en sa vieillesse.**

**Qui ne fait comme l'oye, la vie n'est pas de longue ioye.**

**Qui ne passe son temps dans sa ieunesse, il le passe dans sa vieillesse.**

**Qui ne fait rien, ne se trô-**

*Chi mura di nerbo , dura in eterno.*

*Chi muta lato , muta stato.*

*Chi muta paese , muta men- rura.*

*Chi muta stato , muta con- ditione.*

*Chi nasce bella , nasce mari- tata.*

*Chi nasce bella , non è in tut- to povera.*

*Chi nasce pazzo , non gua- risce mai.*

*Chi non cerca , non trouva , chi non domanda , non ha.*

*Chi non comincia , non finis- ce.*

*Chi non dice male , non si cu- ra d'esser udito.*

*Chi non fà ben in gioventu , stenta in vecchiezza.*

*Chi non fà come l'oca , la sua uita è breve e poca.*

*Chi non fà le pazzie in gio- uinezza , le fà poi in vec- chiezza.*

*Chi non fa , mai falla.*

pe iamais.

Qui ne fait iamais rien , a l'esprit comme vn papillon.

Qui ne fait vne chose qu'ad il peut, il ne la peut pas faire quand il veut.

L'arbre qui n'a point de fleurs , n'apporte point fruct.

Qui n'est premierement bon soldat , ne sera iamais bon Capitaine.

Qui n'a point de teste , a encore moins de cheveux.

Qui n'a point de maison , n'a point de demeure assurée.

Qui ne préd point de soin , c'est signe que la fortune luy est fauorable.

Qui n'a point de credit , n'est point en debtes.

Qui n'a point de discretion , ne merite pas qu'o le respecte.

Qui n'a point de rente , ny mestier & se pourmene , il s'en va tout doucement à l'hospital.

Qui n'a point d'enfans , il ne sçait ce que c'est que d'amour.

Chi non fa nulla , bâ cernel di farfalla.

Chi non fa quando puo , non fa quando vuole.

Chi non fa fier , non fa frutti.

Chi non fa buon soldato , non yara buon Capitano.

Chi non ha capo , non ha cappelli.

Chi non ha casa , non ha condita.

Chi non ha cura , bâ ventura.

Chi non bâ debbiti , non ha credito.

Chi non ha discretione , non merita rispetto.

Chi non ha entrata , nè mestier , e nâ a spasso , ne nâ al ospital a passo a passo.

Chi non ha figlinoli , non sâ che cosa sia amore.

Qui n'a point de femme, n'a que faire de la batte, & qui n'a point d'enfans, n'a que faire de songer à les nourrit.

Qui n'a rien, il n'est rien dans ce monde.

Qui n'a point de honte, pense que tout le monde soit à luy.

Qui ne fait estat d'un denier, mesprisera un sol marqué.

Qui ne se leue de bon matin, ne fera pas vne longue iournée.

Qui n'expérimente les choses du monde, il ne sait ce que c'est du monde.

Qui ne l'a pas esprouué, ne le peut scauoir

Qui ne peut faire avec trop, qu'il le fasse avec peu.

Qui ne peut aller le iour, aille la nuict.

Qui ne peut battre le cheval, batte la selle.

Qui ne peut faire comme il voudroit, fasse comme il peut.

Qui ne peut faire ce qu'il veut, fasse ce qu'il peut.

Qui ne se hazarde, ne ga-

Chi non ha moglie, ben la batte, chi non ha figli, ben gli pasce.

Chi non ha, non è.

Chi non ha vergogna, tutto il mondo è suo.

Chi non istima un quattrino, non vole un florino.

Chi non si leva abuon bora, non fa buona giornata.

Chi è fuor del mondo, non conosce il mondo.

Chi non prova, non sa.

Chi non puo far col troppe, facia col poco.

Chi non puo andardì di, va da la notte.

Chi non puo batter il canal, batte la sella.

Chi non puo far come vuole, faccia come puo.

Chi non puo quel che vuole, voglia quel che puo.

Chi non risega, non s'osiga.

Chi

gne iamais rien.

Qui n'espargne du dos &  
de la bouche, n'auance  
iamais guere.

Qui ne respecte, n'est point  
respecté.

Qui ne s'hasarde, n'espere  
de paruenir.

Qui ne sçait faire ses  
afaires, malaisement fe-  
ra il celles d'autruy.

Qui ne sçait faire, ne sçait  
commander.

Qui ne sçait feindre d'estre  
amy, n'est pas cruel en-  
nemy.

Qui ne sçait feindre, ne  
sçait pas viure.

Qui ne peut prier Dieu,  
épreuve la tempeste sur  
la mer, il prierá de bon  
cœur.

Qui ne sçait se taire, il ne  
sçait iouyr d'vne chose.

Qui ne void le fonds de  
l'eau, ne se mette pas à  
la passer à pied.

Si l'on ne vouloit endurer  
la fatigue de cè monde,  
il n'y falloit pas naistre.

Qui offence l'amy, il ne l'é-  
pargnera point à son  
frere.

Qui auance son argent, il

Chi non risparmia del doffo,  
o della bocca, non puo au-  
nanzarne goita.

Chi non rispetta, non vien  
rispettato.

Chi non s'aumentura, non af-  
petti uentura.

Chi non sa far i fatti suoi,  
peggio sa far que d'altri.

Chi non sa fare, non sa com-  
mandare.

Chi non sa finger l'amico, non  
è fiero nemico.

Chi non sa fingere, non sa ui-  
were.

Chi non sa pregare, usda in  
mare a nauigare.

Chi non sa tacere, non sa gi-  
dere.

Chi non uede il fondo, non  
possi l'acqua.

Chi non vuol durar fatiga  
in questo mondo, non ci-  
nasca.

Chi offende l'amico, non la  
sparmia al fratello.

Chi paga innanzi tratto, tro-

est mal seruyapres.  
 Qui parle beaucoup, ment souuent.  
 Qui respond pour autruy, paye pour autruy.  
 Qui s'attend à l'escuelle disne souuent bien tard.  
 Qui respond pour autruy, entre par vn chemin large, & en sort par vn bien estroit.  
 Ce qu'on prēd par amour, ne se quittéguere sans rage.  
 Qui pardonne aux meschans, fait tort aux bōs.  
 Qui perd par raison, Dieu les recompense.  
 Qui perd ses biens, perd ses amis.  
 Qui perd son bien, perd conseil.  
 Qui pesche avec la ligne, perd plus qu'il ne gagné.  
 Qui pisse contre le vent, se mouille les chausses.  
 Plus on souhaitte, plus on a faim.  
 Qui plus despense, moins despense.  
 Quand on pense de dépenser peu, on despense le plus.  
 Quand on croit de sçauoir

ua il lauor mal faito.  
 Chi parla assai, spesso falla.  
 Chi per altri sta, paga perse.  
 Chi per man alerui s'imboeca, tardi si scrolla.  
 Chi per alerui promette, entraper lo largo, ed esce per lo stretto.  
 Chi per amor si piglia, per rabbia si lascia.  
 Chi perdona a' tristi, n'ucc a' boni.  
 Chi perde aragione, non perde nulla.  
 Chi perde la robba, perde gli amici.  
 Chi perde la robba, perde il consiglio.  
 Chi pesca a canna, perde più di quel che guadagna.  
 Chi piscia contra vento, si bagna i calcioni.  
 Chi più brama, più s'affama.  
 Chi più spende, meno spende.  
 Chi poco spende, troppo spende.  
 Chi più sà, manco sà.

beaucoup , c'est alors  
qu'on sçait le moins.

Plus sçauant on est, moins  
on a de religion.

Qui hante les grands, il est  
touſiours le dernier à  
table, & le premier mé-  
prisé.

Qui frequente plus grands  
que luy , il peut plutost  
gagner que perdre.

Qui hante les loups, il ap-  
prend à hurler.

Qui préche au desſert, perd  
ſon temps.

Qui promet aſément, à  
loſir il ſe repent

Qui peut aller par la plai-  
ne, ne cherche ny mon-  
tagne, ny descente.

Qui demeure au logis , &  
enuoye la femme de-  
hors, ſeme des riches-  
ſes , & en reçoit des  
honneur.

Qui refuse ſon bon-heur,  
ſe peut reputer mal-  
heureux.

Qui trop rit eſt tenu pour  
fol , & de ne point rire,  
c'eſt eſtre de la race des  
chats.

Qui vole pour les autres,  
eſt pendu pour luy-même.

Chi più sà , manco crede.

Chi pratica co' gran maeftri,  
l'ultimo a tanola, e primo  
a capoftri.

Chi pratica co' maggior di-  
lisi , puo auanzar , e non  
perdere.

Chi pratica col lupo , impara  
ad urlare.

Chi predica al deserto , perde  
il ſermonc.

Chi promette infretta , ſuole  
pentirſi adagio.

Chi puo ir per la piana , non  
cerchi l'erta , nè la china.

Chi resta in caſa , e manda  
fuor la moglie , ſeminarob-  
ba , e diſhonor raceoglie.

Chi riuſſale uenture , e fuen-  
turato.

Chi ride troppo , e eſtenu-  
matto : e chi non ride , da  
ſchiaccia da gatto.

Chi ruba per altri , e impic-  
cato per ſe.

qui se brusle vne fois, soufflera volontiers la seconde. Chi s'è scottato una volta, non si farà fumare l'altra.

qui dispute contre le vent, n'en remporte que du vent. Chi s'impaccia col vento, ha le pugnali pieni d'aria.

Qui hante les asnes & les mulets, ne gagne que des coups de pied & des pets. Chi s'impaccia consummari, e muli, altro non ha che calci e petti.

Qui se connoist aux melons, connoistra aussi les testons. Chi conosce buoni meloni, conoscerà enco buoni testoni.

Qui sçait faire le lict aux chiens & seruir les Persiens, il peut aller par les montagnes & par les plaines. Chi sà far letto a' cani, e servir Persiani, può andar pe' monti, e pianii.

Qui s'eschauffe & grante, gale ne luy manque. Chi scalda, e gratta, rogne assai acquista.

Qui eschappe par fois d'un grand danger, il en eschappera bien mil autres. Chi scappa d'una, scappa da cento.

Qui escrit à qui ne répond point, est fol, ou il a grand besoin de luy. Chi scriue a chi non risponde, ò è matto o ha bisogno.

Qui escrit tout ce qu'on luy dit, n'a pas grande memoire. Chi scriue, non ha grande memoria.

Qui descouvre le secret, perd toute sa foy. Chi scuopre il segreto, perde la fede.

qui seme des espines, n'y aille point pied nud. Che sement spine, non vi andare scalzo.

Qui seme vertu, acquiert renommee.

Qui sert au commun, ne sert à personne.

Qui sert à l'Autel, viue de l'Autel.

Qui se gogaille les Festes, escriue les iours ouurables.

Quoy qu'on chasse le sommeil, on ne chasse pas la faim.

Qui découvre sa maladie, trouue le remede.

Qui se vante, se fait moquer de soy-mesme.

Qui s'excuse sans estre accusé, descouvre son peché.

Qui crache sur soy, n'est guiere loin du cymetier.

Qui se coupe le nez, fait rire la compagnie.

Qui s'efforce de quitter la chose aimée, à la fin il crue d'amour.

Qui se conseille seul, perit tout seul.

Qui croit de sortir des soucis en se paariant, en attire plus qu'auparauant.

Qui s'approche du feu, est force qu'il s'eschauffe.

Chi semina virtù, famerà coglie.

Chi serue al commune, serue a nessuno.

Chi serue all'altare, oina dell'altare.

Chi sguazza le feste stenta i di da l'ignorare.

Chi si cana il sonno, non si cana la fame.

Chi si lamenta, può guarire.

Chi si loda, s'imborda.

Chi si sensa senz'essere accusato; manifesta il suo peccato.

Chi si spira adosso, non val un grossa.

Chi si taglia l'nafo, s'infangina la bocca.

Chi si tol d'amore, di rabbia muore.

Chi solo si consiglia, solo perisce.

Chi spera tol tol moglie asfoir digni, non hanrà ben mai, mai.

Chi sta appresso l'fuoco, e forza che si scaldi

Qui se trouue bien , ne change point de place. Chi stà bene , non si muoue.

Qui tient la bouche ouverte , a le ventre plein de vent Chi stà col becco aperto , bâ l'imbeccato di vento.

Qui se recomande à Dieu , Dieu ne l'abandonne jamais. Chi stà con Dio , Dio stà con lui.

Qui taille , taille , mais qui coud assemble. Chi taglia , taglia , e chi cuse , raegnaglia.

Qui tard arriue , mal loge. Chi tardi arriva , male alleggia.

Qui craint l'eau & le vent , ne se mette point sur la mer. Chi teme acqua e vento , non si metta in mare.

Qui touche la poix , se lousille les mains. Chi tocca la peca , s'imbratta le mani.

Qui prend femme , prend soucis. Chi tol moglier , tol pensier.

Qui veut mourir bien-tost , se laue la teste le soir , & aille incontinent au lit. Chi tosto vuol morire , lava se le capo la sera , e n'ada dormire:

Qui trop embrasse , mal estreint. Chi troppo abbraccia , nulla string.

Qui charge trop l'asne , le fait tomber par terre. Chi troppo carica l'asino , e' casca nel fango.

Qui rend vne chose si fine , facilement la gaste; Chi troppo t'affottiglia , lo scauzza.

Qui est facile à promettre , est facile à manquer. Chi troppo promette , nulla attende.

Qui monte plus haut qu'il ne doit , descend plus bas qu'il ne voudroit. Chi troppo scende , con fatica rimonta.

Qui se fie legerement , fa- Chi troppo si fida , spesso gri-

cilement est trompé. da.

Qui tire trop fort, rompt la corde. Chi troppo tira, la fune rompe.

Qui māge tout, chie tout. Chi tutto mangia, tutto caca.

Qui veut auoir tout, perd tout. Chi tutto vuole, da rabbia muore.

Qui veut auoir tout, à la fin n'a rien du tout, & qui ne le veut croire, l'esprouue. Chi tutto vuole, niente hā: e chi non l'hā pronaro, ib proni.

Qui veut tout, perd tout & n'est pas connu iusques à tant qu'il ne, soit perdu. Chi tutto vuole, tutto perde, o non è conosciuto, fin che non è perduto.

Qui se couche sans soupé, toute la nuit ne fait que groüiller. Chi uà al letto senza cena, tutta la notte si dimena.

Qui ua au moulin est en fariné. Chi uà al molino, s'infarinà.

Qui va au festin sans estre inuité, si on le chasse, c'est avec raison. Chi uà al'afesta, e non è invitato, benglistàs' è scacciato.

Qui va à la guerre, mange mal & dort en terre. Chi uà alla guerra, mangia male, e dorme in terra.

Qui va aux nopus sans estre conuié, s'en retourne tout honteux. Chi vā alle nozze, e non è invitato, sene parte s'è gognato.

Qui va loin & retourne sain, a fait vn bon chemin. Chi uà e torna, fa buon camino.

Qui va doucement, va sainement, & qui est sain, va bien loin. Chi uà piano, uà sano: e chi è sano, uà lontano.

Qui va le premier au mou-

Chi uà primo al molino, pri-

lin, moult le premier.

Qui en chaste vne, en me-  
Qu'as cent autres.

Qui veut s'enrichir dans  
vn an, est pendu dans  
six mois.

Qui a enuie de bien payer,  
donne telle obligation  
qu'on luy demande.

Qui veut auoir de l'eau  
claire, aille à la fontai-  
ne.

Qui veut médire d'autrui  
songe presquierement à  
soy-mesme.

Qui veut chastier vn fol,  
il le faut marier.

Qui veut chommer vne fe-  
ste, ieusne la veille.

Qui veut que son amour  
soit caché, le méprise  
fort & ferme.

Qui veut guerir vne playe,  
ne la manie pas souuent.

Qui veut estre sain, pisse  
souuent, comme fait le  
chien.

Qui veut auoir beaucoup  
d'amis, n'en experimen-  
te guere.

Qui veut auoir beaucoup,  
il faut qu'il demande  
beaucoup.

Qui veut qu'on die bien

ma macina.

Chi vuol ne castiga, cento ne  
minaccia.

Chi vuol arricchire in un an-  
no, è impiccare in sei mesi.

Chi vuol ben pagare, non ca-  
ra di ben obligare.

Chi vuol dell' acqua chiara,  
nada al fonte.

Chi vuol dir mal d'altrui,  
pensi prima di lui.

Chi vuol castigare un marito,  
gli dia moglie.

Chi vuol guardar la festa, di-  
ginni la riglia.

Chi vuol l'amor celare, lo  
tenga bestemmiato.

Chi vuol saldar piaga, non la  
maneggi.

Chi vuol star sun, pisca pessò  
com' l can.

Chi vuol amici assai, ne pro-  
ni pochi.

Chi vuol molto, non doman-  
di poco.

Chi vuol che si dica ben di  
di

Celuy, il faut qu'il dise bien d'autrui.

Qui desire honneur, aille à lutter.

L'escolier dort cinq heures, le Marchand six, la populace sept, & le parfumeur huit.

Cueillez la rose, & laissez l'épine.

On est bien aise d'estre riche, mais les richesses par fois incommodent.

Avec le temps & la paille, les ticsles meurissent.

Celuy qui ne peut faire vne chose, la vent toujours faire.

Celuy qui fait combien il gaigne par tour, n'est jamais riche.

Selon que la Mer est grande, la tempeste fait du bruit.

Toute eau vient de la Mer, & retoume dans la Mer.

Avec artifice & tromperie, on vit la moitié de sa vie.

Avec patience, on acquiert science.

lui, quel que mal d'âge tu as.

Chi vuol onore, nulla a giostrare.

Cinque allo studente, sei al mercante, sette alla plebe, otto al peltro nè.

Cogli la rosa, e lascia l'arista spinosa.

Col poco si gode, col troppo s'affanna.

Col tempo, e con la paglia si maturiscono le nespole.

Colui che non puo, sempre uole.

Colui che fa quanto guarda, gna il di, non fa mai robbia.

Come grande è il mare, è grande la tempesta.

Come ogn' acqua nien del mare, cosi ritorna al mare.

Con attè e con inganno, si uise mezzo l'anno.

Con la pacienza, s'acquista scienza.

Le desir augmente l'envie.

Avec vn chacun fais vn contract, mais avec vn amis fais en quatre.

Avec la verité & mensonge, on maintient le mensonge.

Le conseil d'un vieillard, ne rompt jamais la teste.

Les bons comptes, font les bons amis.

Comptes claires, font les amis chers.

Vne courte queue, ne chasse point les mouches.

La Cour & les putains, & le port de Mer, rendent l'homme sage.

Courtisane qui te ferre les mains, & t'embrasse, t'aime peu & feint beaucoup, à la fin ou elle te trompe, ou encloüe.

Courtisane amoureuse, & Maquerelle liberale, vont bien-tost à l'Hôpital.

Les Corbeaux ne s'arrachent point les yeux l'un à l'autre.

Con la uoglia cresce, la do- glia.

Con ogn' un fa patto, coll' amico fanno quattro.

Con verità, e con bugia, si mantiene la masseria.

Consiglio d'huomo uccchio, non rompe mai la testa.

Conti spessi, amicitia lon- ga.

Conti chiari, amici cari.

Corsa coda, non scaccia mosche.

Corte, putte, e porto, fanno l'huomo accorto.

Cortigiana che ti stringe, e le braccia al col t'i cigne, poco t'ama e molto finge, al fin è t'abbrucia, è t'igne.

Cortigiana innamorata, e ruffiana liberale, ne man- tosto all' ospitale.

Corni con corni, non si ca- uano gli occhi.

Vne chose faite par force,  
ne vaut pas vn escorce.

Chose preueue , est à do-  
my pourueue.

Chose trouuée , n'est pas  
dérobée.

Les jcuisses de poulets, &  
les ailles de chappons  
ce sont de bons mer-  
ceaux.

Aussi-tost meurt le veau,  
que la vache.

Cruautè cōsume l'amour,  
si grande soit elle.

Vn cœur courageux , sur-  
monte le mauvais de-  
stin.

Qui ce tait, octroye.

Qui oiselle en esperan-  
ce , attrappe la broyée.

Qui va sur la Mer, court  
grand danger.

Qui ne se sert des verges,  
gaste son enfant.

D.

Q uand on attend  
long-temps apres  
vn present, on ne le  
donne pas, mais on le  
vend.

Des mauuaises coustu-  
mes, naissent les bon-

Cosa fatta per forza, non  
vale una scorsa.

Cosa premista, è mezo proni-  
sta.

Cosa trouata, non è rubata.

Coscie di pollastri, ali di ca-  
poni sono boni bocconi.

Così presto muore il vitello,  
che la vaccha.

Crudeltà consuma amore,  
per grande che sia.

Cuer forte, rompe cattiva  
forte.

Chi tace confessa.

Chi necella a speranza, nobis  
bia prende.

Ch' il marcanalo, pericoli  
passa.

Chi perdonà al bastone, odia  
il figliuolo.

D.

D ono lungamense af-  
penato , è venduto  
non donato.

Dà cattivi costumi , nascono  
le bone leggi.

F ij

Proverbes.

nes loix.

Il m'oint d'un coûte, & de l'autre il me picque.

D'un grand mal, souuent en arrive un bien.

Du veaut on reconnoist le bœuf qui en viendra.

On se garde difficilement des voleurs domestiques.

D'un mauuais payeur, prêts de la paille pour ton labeur.

Qui respond sans être demandé, ou pour ignorant, ou bête est rejeté.

Toute chose nouvelle est belle, & tout est bon dans sa saison.

Du dit au fait, c'est un grand trait.

A la Saint Martin, tout vin nouveau est estimé vin.

De la matinée, on reconnoist le reste de la journée.

Il se faut donner de garde de l'eau douce.

De la huitième journée jusques à la neuvième l'eau ne diminuë point.

Da una banda c'è m'unge, dall'altra mi punge.

Da un male spesse volte ne nasce un bene.

Da vitello si conosce il bue, c'è hè de venire.

Da' ladri da casa, malamente si puo guardare.

Da' canino debbiter togli, i paghi per l'avor.

Dabefia è ignorante, è ripiena di risposte che risponde senza esser domandato.

D'argento non è bello, da stagione non è buono.

Dal detto al fatto, è un gran mago.

Da' san martino, ogni mestiere è buon vin.

Dal mattino si conosce il buon giorno.

Dall'acqua quiete, bisogna guardarsi.

Dall'otto al nono, l'acqua non si muove.

Des petites choses , on vient aux grandes.

Donner des coups , & que l'on ne les sente pas , & picquer sans qu'il ne desplaise , c'est fort difficile.

Apres les choses faites , les conseils ne manquent point.

Chacun croit auoir plus d'esprit qu'il n'a.

Chaque oiseau , le mois d'Aoust est si bon qu'un becque figue.

On ne s'cauroit mieux co- noistre le poisson , que de la sauer.

Le Diable torche son cul , de la superbe des pauvres.

Le loup s'en fuit , quand il entend du bruit.

Il faut choisir la vigne en bonne terre , & espou- ses la fille d'une bonne mere.

Tout honnet la nuit est bon.

Tous les chats sont gris la nuit.

Ne te repais point de pro- messes , & ne crains point les menaces.

Dalle picciole , si v'iene alle grandi.

Dar , che non doglia , e dir che non dispiaccia.

De' secondi consigli son pie- ne le case : de' primi ue n'd carestia.

Del ceruello ogn' un si pensa bauorno , piu di quel che n' ha.

Del meso d'agosto ogni u- cello , è becchio.

Del pesce mi puoi inganna- re , ma non gio del sapere.

Della superbia de' poverti , il disonore s'ene negra il culo.

Delle grida , se ne scampail lupo.

Di buona terra la vigna : di buona madre la fa- glia.

Di notte , ogni cuffia scusa.

Di notte , ogni gatto è pardo.

Di prameffe non godere : di mingaccie non temere.

Il y a quatre choses auquelles ne se faut pas fier, du tour de dais, de la prosperité de vieille ffe, du nuage d'esté, & du serain d'hyuer.

Il faut boire du vin vieux le mois d'Aoust, & Septembre, & laisser le vin nouveau.

Il se faut arrêter peu au pres du feu, mais long temps dans le liet.

Apres la fumée, vient la flamme.

Qui langue a, à Rome va.  
Dis moy avec qui tu frequante, & ic te diray ce que tu fais.

Dis moy la vie que tu mene, & ic te diray la mort que tu feras.

On ne scauroit cachet la vérité deuant vn luge rude.

Dieu aide aux enfans, & aux fols.

Dieu me garde d'un Citoyen ruiné, & d'un villageois remis en bon estat.

Dieu me garde d'un chien deschaisné, & d'un homme déliuré.

Di quattro cose non ti fidare: di uolta di dado, di vecchia prosperità, di nuovo d'estate, di seren di uerno.

Di Setembre, e d'Agosto, beu il vin vecchio, e lascia star il mosto.

Dice il fuoco, sta qui un poco: dice il letto, sta qui un pezzo.

Dietro 'l fumo, nien la fiamma.

Domandando si uà à Roma.  
Dimmi con chi tu uai: e saprò quel che tu fai.

Dimmi la vita che fai; ti dirò la morte che farai.

Dinanzi a giudice severo: non puo il falso asconder il vero.

Die aiuta i fanciulli, ed a pazzi.

Die mi guardi da cittadini disfatto, e da contadini rinfuso.

Die mi guardi da cane incatenato, e da huomo delibrato.

Dieu me preserue d'un homme, qui n'a guere de paroles.

Dieu me preserue de la furie du peuple, & de meschante iustice, & de la main du traistre.

Dieu me preserue d'une chatte qui par deuant me lesche, & par derriere me egratigne.

Dieu me garde de sept choses, de maison neuue, d'un hoste nouueau, de vicille putain, du vin à pot, du pain de feues, du bois de fagots, & du vin à bouteilles.

Desaduantage, fait changer de pensee au sage.

Despend le pendu, il te pendra apres.

Femme avec ses cheueux abbatus, & cheual sans licol, ne firent iamais rien qui vaille.

Femme sans l'honneur, ne fut iamais belle.

Une vicille femme qui n'a que des prouerbes à la bouche, monstre la paix sur lefront, & tiët la guerre en cachez,

Dio mi guardi, da chi ha poche parole.

Dio mi guardi da furia di popolo, e da cattiva giustitia, e da man di traditore.

Dio mi guardi da quella gatta, che dinnanzi mi lecca, e di dictro mi graffia.

Dio mi guardi da quelli, che leggono un libro solo.

Dio mi guardi di sette cose: da casa nuona, da osta nonello, da putta vecchia: da uia di spina, da passa scappa, dilegna di fasio, e da uia di fiesco.

Disavantage cangia pensier nel saggio.

Dispicca l'impiccato, ed impiccherà poiti.

Donna intrezza, e canali in cauzza.

Donna senza onesta, non fu mai bella.

Donna vecchia proverbia: pace in fronte, e guerra a scossa, sotto spine, di fuor rosa, fin sull'osso il pel nero.

elle tient les épinettes ca-  
chees, & par dehors la  
rose, & te tond le poil  
jusques aux os.

Après la mort le Méde-  
cin.

On ne peut pas empes-  
cher que l'œil ne regar-  
de la chose aimée.

On envie toujours les ri-  
chesse.

Où il y a abondance de  
bois, il y a cherté de  
blé.

Où il y a de l'amour, là est  
la foy.

Où il y a grand amour, y  
a aussi grande douleur.

Où l'asne tombe une fois,  
n'y retourne plus.

Quand la volonté est  
prompte, les iambes  
sont bien vistés.

Où la trumperie malique,  
là le dommage achève.

En l'absence du chat, la  
souris danse.

Où il n'y a point de mali-  
ce, n'y a point de pe-  
ché.

Où il n'y a point de pain,  
les chiens s'en vont.

Où que tu ne peux met-  
tre la teste, mets y la  
queue.

*Dopo morto non val Me-  
dicina.*

*Dou è l'amor, l'occhio con-  
nien guardare.*

*Doue è ricchezza, ini è en-  
uidia.*

*Doue è abbondanza di le-  
gna, ini è carfia di bia-  
de.*

*Doue è amore, quini è fede.*

*Dou' è grand' amore, ini è  
grān dolore.*

*Doue l'asno casca una  
volta, non vi casca più.*

*Doue la voglia è pronta, le  
gattie sono leggiere.*

*Doue maleda l'inganno, ini  
fintse è danno.*

*Doue non è gatta, topo' va  
balla.*

*Doue non è maleda, non è  
peccato.*

*Doue non è pane, anthe' i  
cani se ne vanno.*

*Doue non puoi metter il ca-  
po, metti al la coda.*

*Quand*

Quand on peut aller en batteau , qu'on n'aille point en charrette.

Ou il y a des femmes & des oyes, ne manquent iamais de paroles.

Ou il y a des femmes & des oyes , il y a plus de bruits que d'effets.

A des grands maux , des grands remedes.

Ou il y a des grandes Montagnes , il y a des grandes valées.

Ou le Maistre va , peut bien aller le valet.

Ou le batteau va , peut aller aussi l'esquif.

Deux choses plaisent à l'œil , l'homme armé , & vne belle femme.

Deux œufs repaissent plus vne chouette qu'un seul.

Douleur de teste, demand de le boüillon.

Fin contre fin, ne fait bonne doublure.

Quand on attend vne chose long-temps , est tant insupportable que la mort mesme.

Il n'y a pas grande difference entre vna moulin

Doue puo andar barca , non vada carro,

Doue sono donne ed oche, le parole non sono poche.

Doue son donne , e ocattia , son piu parole che fatti.

Doue sono i gran mali , sono i molti rimedi.

Doue sono i gran monti , vi sono le gran valli.

Doue va il padrone, puo ire il fornidore.

Doue va la naue, puo ire il bergantino.

Due cose dilettan l'occibio , l'hommo armato , e bella donna.

Due bona pascon meglio una ciuetta , che un solo.

Duol di testa, vuol minestra.

Duro con duro, non fa buon muro.

Duro , quanto la morte , il longo aspettare.

Da un molino ad una femina, non c'è gran differenza.

& vne femme.

On connoist le Lion par ses griffes.

Dieu me garde de l'eau dormante, de la coulante ie m'en garderay moy-mesme.

Toutes les differences prouiennent de oüy de non.

Quand vne chose est souhaitée de plusieurs, elle est difficile à garder.

Ou l'or parle, toute langue se tait.

Douleur de dents, fait enrager les parens.

Quand le costé commence à faire mal, le mal de pierre n'est pas bien loing.

Le donat est mort, & l'assistance est foible.

Quand le cœur manque, la langue ioue son ieu.

renza.

Dalle ungie si conosce il leone.

Da l'acque chette me ne guarda dio, che da correnti me ne guarderò io.

Dal si al nò , procedono tutte le differenze.

Difficile si puo custodire quello , che si brama da molti.

Doue l'oro parla, ognì lingua tace,

Doglia di dente, doglia di parente.

Doue è dolor di fianco, iui la pietra è in campo.

Donato è morto, e ristoro sta male,

Doue è manco cuore , qui è più lingua.

E.

**O**N a beau courir après celuy qui s'en fuit.

Il fait beau se mettre à l'ombre du clocher.

Un cheual tombe, encore

E.

**E**Buon correr dietro , a chi fugge.

E Buon stare all' ombra del campanile.

E cade un cavallo di qua-

Il qu'il aye quatre pieds.  
C'est mauuais signe, qnâd  
le malade ne sent son  
mal.

C'est vn meschant es-  
peruier, qu'il ne rend  
au leurre.

Il faut que le sage endure  
les sottises du fol.

Il faut gouerner la bou-  
che, selon la bourse.

Il est comme l'asne qui  
porte le vin, & boit de  
l'eau.

Il fait le fol, pour auoir  
du bon temps.

Il vaut mieux endurer  
mille moqueries, qu'un  
seul dommage.

Ce n'est pas de la merde,  
mais le chien l'a chiée.

C'est vne pauure chose  
que d'estre meschant,  
mais encore pire que  
d'estre connue pour  
tel.

Il ne se faut pas fier aux  
villageois, qui portent  
le dueil.

Il vaut mieux rougir, que  
pallir.

Il vaut mieux auoir peur,  
que la peur & le dom-  
mage tout ensemble.

tro garnbe.

E cattino segno, quando non  
si sente il male.

E cattino sparuiere quello  
che non torna al logoro.

E bisogna, ch' il sauiu porti  
l'pazzo in spalla.

E bisogno farsi bocconi a me-  
sura della bocca.

E come l'asino che porta 'l  
vino, e beue' l'acqua.

E fa il matto, per hauer buon  
tempo.

E meglio cento beffe, ch'  
vn solo danno.

Ella non è merda, ma il can  
la cacò.

E mala cosa effer cattino, ma  
è peggio effer conosciuto.

E male fidarsi de' villani;  
che vanno vestiti di bruno.

E meglio arroffire, ch' im-  
pallidire.

E meglio hauer paura; che  
la paura e 'l danno.

Il vaut mieux donner la laine, que la brebis.

E meglio dar la lana, che la pecora.

Il vaut mieux auoir à present cent baignets, que d'attendre vn esturgeon.

E meglio di presente centa fricelle, ch' appettar une sturione.

Il vaut mieux dire que feray-ie, que ferons-nous.

E meglio dir poneretto me, che poneretti noi.

Il vaut mieux estre amis de bien loin, qu'amis de pres.

E meglio effer amici da lontano, che nimici d'appresso.

Il vaut mieux auoir la teste de Lezard, que de Dragon.

E meglio effer capo di lacertola, che di dragone.

Il vaut mieux estre oyseau de forest, que de cache.

E meglio effer vecello di boso, che di gabbia.

Il vaut mieux le certain, que l'incertain.

E meglio il poco oggi, che il molto domani.

Il vaut mieux estre enueux, que plaignent.

E meglio inuidia, che compassione.

Il vaut mieux manger tout ce qu'on a, que de dire tout ce qu'on scait.

E meglio mangiar quanto buomo ha, che dir quanto buomo fa.

Il vaut mieux mourir avec honneur, que de vivre avec honte.

E meglio morir con honore, che viuer con vergogna.

Il vaut mieux auoir au iourd'huy vn œuf, que demain vn poule.

E meglio oggi l'uovo, che domani la gallina.

Il vaut mieux auoir au iourd'huy vn quart

E meglio oggi vn carlino, che domani vn fiorino.

d'escu, que demain vn escu.

Il vaut mieux l'honneur, que richesses.

Il vaut mieux auoir vn temps la sievre, que d'estre long-temps foible.

Il vaut mieux perdre vn doigt, que non pas la main.

Il vaut mieux ployer, que ronpre.

Il vaut mieux se repentir vne fois, que iamais.

Il vaut mieux seruir vn riche auaricieux, qu'un pauvre liberal.

Il vaut mieux auoir vne barbe, qu'une bauette.

Vn bon amy vaut plus que cent parens.

Il vaut mieux vne linotte dans la cache, qu'un faucon en campagne.

Il vaut mieux vn oyseau dans la cache, que quatre sur la branche.

Il vaut mieux endurer vne meschante parole de son mary, qu'une bonne de son frere.

L'aviande ne demeure iamais à la boucherie,

E meglio honore, che' beco-  
ne.

E meglio pascer febbre, che  
pascer debolezza.

E meglio perder il dito, che  
la mano.

E meglio piegar si che scauz-  
zarsi.

E meglio rauedersi una  
volta, che mai.

E meglio seruir a un ricco  
scarso, che un povero li-  
berale.

E meglio star sotto barba, che  
sotto rona.

E meglio un buon amico,  
che cento parens.

E meglio un faganello in  
gabbia, che falcone in  
campagna.

E meglio un uccello in gub-  
bia, che quattro in su la  
frasca.

E meglio una cattiva parola  
del marito, ch' una buona  
del fratello.

E non resta mai carne in beco-  
cheria, per tristach' ella

• quoy qu'elle soit mis-  
rable.

On entend rarement des  
tonnerres , qu'il ne  
pleue.

C'est vne folie de contex-  
ter contre le plus fort.

La honte donne plus de  
peine , que le domma-  
ge:

Vn honneste homme , est  
bien venu par tout.

Il est plus facile d'asse-  
cher vn puis s que de  
reformer vn vieillard.

Vn fol scait mieux ses  
propres affaires , que le  
sage celles d'autruy.

C'est par fois vne sagesse  
que de changer de con-  
seil.

C'est mauvais signe , qu'ad  
le malade s'Imagine de  
se bien trouuer.

On peut bien donner des  
Offices , mais non pas  
la discretion.

On va par plusieurs che-  
mins à Rome.

M'vaut mieux vne once de  
reputation que cent li-  
ures d'or.

Il y a des sages qui font les  
fols , & des fols qui font

sia.

E non tuona mai , è raro che  
non piova.

E pazzia contrastare , con  
chi piu pote.

E peggio la vergogna che 'l  
danno.

E per ogni pace buona stan-  
za al galant huomo.

E piu facile rouesciar un  
pozzo , che riformar un  
vecchio.

E sa meglio un pazzo i fatti  
suei , ch' il sauio que' d'al-  
tri.

E sauzza talora , mutar  
consiglio.

E segno pessimo , quando  
all' ammalato par effer  
sano.

E si dano gli ufficii , ma non  
la discretione.

E si va per piu vie à Ro-  
ma.

E val piu un' oncia di ripu-  
tatione , che cento libra  
d'oro.

E vi son de' matti saui e ,  
de' fani matti.

les sages.

Il est difficile de se garder  
des volcurs domestiques.

Il vaut mieux vne fois que  
iamais.

Il vaut mieux estre seul,  
que mal accompagné.

Il a des belles parolles, &  
meschans effets.

C'est vn cheual à tout  
faire.

Il a le bruit, mais non pas  
les effets.

Il vaut mieux la seruitude  
en paix, que la iiberté  
en guerre.

Il vaut mieux vn tiens  
tiens, que cent prens  
prens.

Il est tombé des cendres  
dans la bresle.

F.

**F**Ais ce que tu peux,  
& arriue ce qui  
pourra.

Fais ton deuoir, & ne  
crains point.

Fais premierement du  
bien aux tiens, & apres  
aux autres si tu peux.

Si tu ne fais iamais, & tu

Egli è difficile guardarsi, da  
i ladri di casa.

Egli è me' tardi, che mai.

Egli è meglio esser solo, che  
mal accompagnato.

Egli ha il mele in bocca, c'è  
raffio alla cintola,  
E cauallo da basto, e da sel-  
la.

Egli ha ben il nome, ma  
non ha i fatti.

E meglio la seruitu in pace,  
che la liberta in guerra.

E meglio vn tien tieni, che  
cento piglia piglia.

E uscito dalla padella, ed è  
caduto nelle bragie.

F.

**F**A che dei, e sia che  
puo.

Fai donere, e non temere.

Fa prima ben a' tuoi, poi a  
gli altri, se tu poi.

Facendo mai, sperando bene,

espere tousiours , le temps passé & la mort vient.

Faisons bien ou mal , d'icy à cent ans nous serons esgaux.

Il faut faire beaucoup , & parler peu.

Un nouvel apprentif , il ne sert bien que trois jours.

Les fiébres d'automne ou elles sont longues , ou mortelles.

La fièvre quarte tuë les vieux hommes , & guérit les jeunes.

La fièvre tierce , ne fait jamais sonner les cloches.

Femme , vin , & cheual , ce sont marchâdises dangereuses.

Il fait bon se fier , mais il vaut mieux de ne se fier point.

Les petits enfans apportent des petits soucis , mais les grands enfans en apportent des grâds.

Il faut battre le fer tandis qu'il est chaud.

Il faut ployer l'arbre tandis qu'il est ieunc.

il tempo passa , e la morte viene.

Facciam ben , facciam mal , in cent' anni faremo e-gual.

Far assai , e parlar poco.

Fattor nuone tre dì buono.

Febbre autunnale o che è lunga : o che è mortale.

Febbre quartana i vecchi ammazza , e i gionaniri risana.

Febbre terzana , non fe mai sonar campana.

Femina , vin , e canallo , mercanzia di fallo.

Fidarsi è bene , ma non fidarsi è meglio.

Figliuoli piccioli , fastidi piccioli : figliuoli grandi fastidi grandi.

Fin ch' il ferro è caldo , bisogna batterlo.

Fin che la pianta è tenera , bisogna piegarla.

Florence

Florence ne groüille pas,  
si tous les habitans ne  
se plaignent.

Fromage, poires & pain,  
n'est pas repas de vi-  
lain.

Fromage, poires & pain,  
c'est vn repas de caual-  
lier.

Froment, feves & foïn, ne  
se font iamais accordez  
ensemble.

Entre le tresor enseveli,  
& science occulte, ie ne  
trouue point de diffe-  
rence.

Autant de freres, autant  
de fleaux.

Bride dorée, ne rend pas  
meilleur le cheual.

Fuis le present plaisir, qui  
te cause de la douleur à  
l'aduenir.

Fumée de cheminée, ne  
rend iamais miserable.

Fais ton faiseau de tout  
herbe.

Fais vendanges des rai-  
sins d'autrui.

Fiebure continue tuë  
l'homme.

Février est le plus court  
des mois, mais c'est le  
plus fascheux de tous.

Fiorenza non si muone, se  
tutto-non si duole.

Formaggio, pere, e pan, non  
è pasto da villan.

Formaggio, pane e pero, è  
pasto da caualiero.

Fermento, faua, e fen, non si  
valsero mai ben.

Fra sepolto tesoro, ed occulta  
sapienza, non ci conosce  
differenza.

Fratelli, tanti flagelli.

Freno indorato, non migliora il  
cauallo.

Fuggi quel piacer presente,  
che ti da dolor futuro.

Fuoco di camino non fè mai  
mischnio.

Fa d'ogni herba fascio.

Fale vindemie delle uve al  
trui.

Febbre continua è quella ch'  
ammazza l'hommo.  
bb raro corte, peggior di  
tutti.

G.

**I**Une pouille est bonne pour pôdre, & la vicille pour couuer.

Entre les pouilles choisis la noire, & entre les oyees la blanche.

Celuy-là est le plus trompé, qui trop se fie.

C'est vn grand bon-heur, que de trouuer vne bonne guide.

Pouille vieille fait bon potage.

Chastie le chien, chastie le loup, ne chastie pas le vieillard.

Chastie le chien, car la chienne se tiendra bien au logis.

Chatte que chatonne en haste, fait ses chatons aueugles.

Chat enmitonné, ne prit iamais belle souris.

Chat qui n'est gourmand, ne prend point de souris.

Le mois de Ianuier fait le peché, & le mois de May paye la mande.

Quand le mois de Ianuier

G.

**G**allina giouane, per far oua, e vecchia per couare.

*Gallina nera, oca bianca.*

*Gabatto è sempre quel, che più si fida.*

*Gli è gran ventura, trouar buona guida:*

*Gallina vecchia, fa buon brodo.*

*Gastiga il cane, gastiga il lupo: non gastigar l'huomo canuto.*

*Gastiga la cagna, che 'l can starà a casa.*

*Gatta che figlia in fretta, fa i gattini ciechi.*

*Gatta inguantata non presa mai topo.*

*Gatto che non è golofo, non piglia mai sorscio.*

*Gennaio fa il peccato, e maggio n'è incolpato.*

*Gennaio secco, il villan*

est sec, le villageois est riche.

ricco.

Celuy-la est icune qui est sain, & riche qui n'a point de debtes.

Giovane, è chi è sano : ricco, chi non ha debbiti.

Iouer & perdre, chacun le fçait faire.

Giocare e perdere, lo fa far ogn' uno.

L'apprehension est pire que la maladie mesme.

Gli spaurimenti son maggiori che i mali.

Les exemples emeuuent plus que les paroles.

Gli esempi, commuono più che le parole.

Vne grosse teste, ne produit bon cereau.

Grossa testa, non fa buon cervello.

Vngr and nauire, veut l'eau profonde.

Grannaue, vuol grand' acqua.

Donnes-toy de garde du chien enragé, & d'homme soupçonneux.

Guardati di can rabbioso, e d'uomo sospetto.

Donnes toy de garde de femme yrogne, & de cheual sans bride.

Guardati da donna ubbriaca, e da caual sbrigliato.

Donnes toy de garde d'un homme qui ne parle gueres, & du chien qui n'aboie pas.

Guardati da buomo, che non parla, e da can che non abbaia.

Donnes-toy de garde des volcurs du logis, & d'un vieux ennemy.

Guardati da ladri di casa, e da inimico vecchio.

La terre couure les fautes des Medecins.

Gli errori de' medici, la terra gli copre.

Les hommes acquierent les richesse, & les femmes les conseruent.

Gli huomini fanno la robba, e le donne la conseruano.

Les hommes sages, rendent les femmes sages.

On prend les hommes par la parole, & les bœufs par les cornes.

Quand la femme a eu bon doüaire, elle est tousiours orgueilleuse.

Grande fortune passe, qui putain laisse.

Ne prends pas grand soucis, & ta vie sera longue.

Pauvre cette maison, ou toute la famille est d'accord.

## H.

**I**l a vn oeil aux champs & l'autre à la ville.

Il cause comme vne pie denichee.

Il a plus de paroles, qu'un liure.

Il a plus de caquet, qu'un asne de pets.

Pour vn plaisir mille douleurs.

Il a beaucoup de biens en herbes.

*Gli huomini sani, fanno le donne sante,  
Gli huomini si legano per le parole, e i buoi per le corna.*

*Gran dose, gran baldanza.*

*Gran fortuna passa, chi pure tana lascia.*

*Grane cura non ti punga, e farà tua vita lunga.*

*Quai a quella casa, ove la famiglia s'accorda.*

## H.

**H**a l'occhio al pesce, ed alla padella.

*Hà tanta lingua, che spazzerrebbe un forno.*

*Hai più parole, che danari.*

*Hà più ciancie, che l'asino petti.*

*Ha per poco piacer, gran penitenza.*

*Ha molti beni in herba.*

Tu as donné la brebis en garde au loup.

Aujourd'huy on est en vie, & demain dans le tombeau.

Le premier coup en vaut quinze.

Homme sans barbe, & femme barbuë, de loin les salues.

Homme qui est condamné, est à demy decolé.

A conseil pris, il n'y a plus à deliberer.

Homme mort, ne fait plus la guerre à personne.

Un homme velu, est ou fol ou heureux.

I.

LES bons morceaux estranglent souvent les personnes.

Il ne se faut jamais plaindre d'auoir trop d'enfans.

Les gourmâds & les menteurs, sont les premiers pris.

Les fols payent les violons, & les sages dansent.

Les fols picquent, & les

Hai dato la pecora in guardia al lupo.

Hoggi in figura, domani in sepolcra.

Huomo affrontato, mezzo sotterrato.

Huomo barbato, e femina barbuta da lontano la saluta.

Huomo condannato, è mezzo decollato.

Huomo deliberato, non vuol consiglio.

Huomo morto, non fa più guerra.

Huomo petoso, è matto, è auuenturoso.

I.

Buoni bocconi, spesso strozzano.

I Figliuoli, non son mai troppi.

I ghiotti, ed i bugiardi, sono i primi giunti.

I matti fanno le feste, ed i sani si le godono.

I matti mordono, ed i sani si

§ H iij

sages s'en apperçoient.	n' accorgono.
On enterre les morts , & les vifs vont à table.	I morti alla terra , ed i vivi alla scodella.
Apprendre à son pere à faire des enfans.	I paperi voglion menar le oche a bere.
Les conditions rompent les loix.	I patti rompon le leggi,
Les enfans & les fols disent ce qu'ils veulent.	I pazzi ed i fanciulli posson dir quel che voglion.
On connoist les fols par leurs folies.	I pazzi siconoscono a' gesti.
Les pechez & les debtes sont toufiours plus grands qu'on ne pense.	I peccati ed i debiti, sono sempre più di quel che si crede.
Les Boulangers & les Meusniers , ce sont les derniers qui meurent de faim.	I fornai, ed i molinari sono gli ultimi a morirsi di fame.
Les Princes ont les mains longues.	I principi hanno lunghe le mani.
Les fols & les enfans devinent.	I putti, ed i matti indouinano.
Les enfans , Prestres & poulets , sont ceux qui souillent la maison.	I preti, Pretti, ed i pollì son que' , che imbrattan la casa.
Les secrets d'importance, ne sont pas morceaux d'ignorans.	I segretti importanti, non sono parti d'ignoranti.
Les valets n'ont point d'autre soucis , que de remplir leur ventre,	I seruitori, non son altro che ventre.
Les Seigneurs s'embras-	I signori s'abbracciano .

sent, encores qu'ils ayent quelque haine entr'eux, mais les villageois s'entretuent.

Les sujets dorment, & les Princes veillent pour eux.

On considere plus les habits, que la personne.

Quand on gaigne beaucoup, on peut despenser beaucoup.

A qui rend, on preste volontiers.

L'occasion, fait le larron.

Iamais sucre ne gasta saulce,

Il faut qu'un menteur aye bonne memoire,

La belle iournée, commence dès le matin,

Le bon est bon, mais le meilleur est meilleur,

Vn vilain né se rebute pas pour vne fois,

Le bon vin fait le bon vin aigre,

La chaleur donne la vie, & le froid cause la mort,

Le chien est tousiours le mal venu à l'Eglise.

Le chien ronge l'os, car il ne le peut pas aualer.

villani s'ammazzano.

*I sudditi dormono con gli occhi de' prencipi.*

*I vestimenti fanno onore.*

*Il bel guadagnar, fa il bel spendere.*

*Il bel render, fa il bel prestaro.*

*Il bel rubar fa l'huomoladro.*

*Il bene e bello, non fu mai troppo.*

*Il bugiardo vuol buona memoria.*

*Il buon di comincia da mattinà.*

*Il buon è buono, ma il miglior il vince.*

*Il buon pittoso torna due volte.*

*Il buon vino fa buon aceto.*

*Il caldo, è la vita, ed il freddo, è la morte.*

*Il can fu sempre il mal venu in chiesa.*

*Il can rode l'osso, perchè non può inghiottirlo.*

Le bouchon ne fait pas la tauerne.

L'aveugle ne peut pas juger des couleurs.

En achetant, on apprend à vendre.

La grande confiance, & le poiure, trompent les femmes & les chiens.

L'argent vient à petit pas, & il s'en va au galop.

Le Diable est fin, mais ses finesse se reconnoissent.

Il ne couste gueres à demander.

La science est le mestier des gens scauans, & la caualerie est le mestier des gens riches.

Quand on fait faire des bastimens, on deuient pauure doucement.

On lime le fer, aucc du fer.

Pour faire qu'vne figue soit bonne, il luy faut deux choses, le coup d'un pendu, & la chemise d'un gueux.

La fin des grandes affaires c'est de faillir, & la fin de l'homme c'est de mourir.

Le fisque est comme l'hi-

Il cerchio non fa la tauerna.

Il cieco non giudica de' colori.

Il comprar, insegnar spender.

Il credere, e l'pepe, inganna le donne, e i cani.

Il dinaro viene di passo, e vaffene di corso.

Il diavolo è fottile, e fila grosso.

Il domandar costa poco.

Il dottorato è grado di sapere, e la cavalleria d'hauere.

Il fabbricar, è un dolce impouerire.

Il ferro filima col ferro,

Il fico vuol hauer due cose, collo d'impiccato, e camisia di forfante.

Il fin delle gran facende, è il fallire: e l'fin dell'huomo è il morire.

Il fisco è come l'idropico, dropisie,

dropisie , il grossit le corps , & affoiblit les membres

La fumée , le feu , & la femme reuesche , chassent l'homme de la maison.

Le Cuisinier sans feu , ce peut dire estre perdu.

Dieu donne le froid , selon la robe.

Le lion a eu besoin autres fois du Rat.

Le lit est vne bonne chose , qui ne peut dormir y repose.

Le loup change bien de poil , mais non pas d'humeur ,

D'un meschant homme il n'en faut rien attendre de bien.

La grande lumiere , esblouit la plus petite.

La plus grande iournée qu'on aye à faire , est de sortir du logis.

Quand vn mal ne viendraoit qu'en cent ans , il ne vient que trop tost.

A vn mal vniuersel , il faut vn remede general.

Il ne faut pas cacher son mal au Medecin

cresce il corpo , ed indebolisce le membra.

Il fumo , e l'fuoco , e la donna ritrosa , cacciano l'uomo di casa.

Il fuoco aiuta il cuoco.

Il gelo cade addosso , a gli homini secondo i panni.

Il lione del topo hebbé bisogno.

Il letto è una buona cosa , chi non puo dormir riposa.

Il lupo cangia il pelo , e non il verzo.

Il lupo non caca agnelli.

Il maggior lume , offusca il minore.

Il maggior passo , che sia è quel dell' uscio.

Il mal di cent' anni , vien troppo presto.

Il mal vniuersale , è il rimedio generale.

Il mal si vuol portar in pala di mano.

Le mal vient tout à la fois,  
mais il s'en va peu à peu.

Il faut boire, selon qu'on mange.

Il y a des tempestes sur la mer, & non pas sur les fontaines.

A coups de marteaux d'argent, on rompt les portes de fer.

Le Medecin pitoyable, rend la playe dangereuse.

Un trop grand bonheur est à la fin un malheur.

On escoute les flatteries, à cause qu'elles sont douces.

Le monde est fait comme une eschelle, les uns y montent, & les autres descendent.

Le monde est rond, qui ne sait nager va au fond.

Qui fonde sa muraille sur le sable, elle va bientôt en ruine.

Il n'y a point de mestier qui soit plus cauteleux ou plus grossier que la nauigation.

Le ne trouve jamais le pain & le vin meilleur

Il mal vien a carri, e va via a oncio.

Il mangiar insegnà, a bere.

Il mare fa fortuna, non le fonti.

Il martel d'argento, rompe le porte di ferro.

Il Medico pietoso, fa la pia-  
ga verminosa,

Il meglio è nemico del bene.

Il male si fa leccare, perche è dolce.

Il mondo è fasto a scale, chi le scende, chi le sale.

Il mondo è roondo, chi non sa nuotar nà a fondo.

Il muro di chi fonda in rena, va sotto in rovina.

Il mangiar è il più sottil, e più grosso mestiere che si faccia.

Il pane e vino, che non costan nulla, sono i migliori,

que quand ils ne me  
coustent rien.

Le pain ne donne iamais  
des remords.

Il ne sert de rien, de se re-  
pentir tard.

Il faut boire du vin apres  
la pesche, & de l'eau a-  
pres la figue.

Le poisson cuit dans l'eau  
ne fait pas bon potage,  
mais bien la viande.

Il faut manger le poisson  
frais cuit.

Pleurer de resiouissance,  
c'est vne manne.

Mange peu, & parle peu;  
& tu ne te trouueras ja-  
mais mal.

Le nouveau Gouverneur,  
chasse le vieux.

Quand le Tiran rid, le  
peuple pleure.

La premiere année que  
l'homme se marie, ou  
qu'il devient malade,  
ou qu'il s'en debte.

Le premier degré de folie  
est de se croire sage, le  
second d'en faire pro-  
fession, le troisième,  
de mespriser un sage  
conseil.

Le premier service que

Il pane, mai non viene a  
noia.

Il pentirsi da fazzo, nulla  
giona.

Il perfico vuol il nino, e l'fu-  
ce l'acqua,

Il pesce guasta l'acqua, ma  
la carne la concia.

Il pesce si vuol mangiar  
mentre e' è frèscò.

Il pienger per allegrezza, è  
una manna.

Il poco mangiar, e poco par-  
lar, non fae mai male.

Il podestà nuono, caccia  
vecchio.

Il popol piange, quando il  
tiran ride.

Il primo anno che l'uomo  
s'ammoglia, o che s'am-  
mala, o che s'indebita.

Il primo grado di parèia è,  
tenersi falso : il secondo  
farne professione. il terzo  
sprezzar il falso con-  
glio.

Il primo seruiggio, che fac-  
ci

l'enfant rend à son pere, c'est de le faire afoler.

La promesse, est la veille du payement.

L'argent fait chanter l'aveugle.

Le Roy qui n'a pas estudié, est un asne couronné.

La rougeur du soir, nous promet beau-temps le lendemain.

Le sang des coüards ne se ressent jamais.

Bon sang ne peut mentir.

Il faut tirer du sang vne fois l'année, se baigner vne fois par mois, & manger vne fois par iour.

Qui la force a le dessus, l'esprit est perdu.

Ce qu'on a tenu, n'a jamais été écrit.

Le temps ne vient jamais pour celuy qui ne l'attend pas.

Vn poison chasse l'autre.

La verité engendre la haine.

Le villageois vendroit son balandran, pour

cia il figliuolo al padre, è farlo impazzire.

Il prometter è la vigilia del dare.

Il quattrino, fa cantar l'orbo.

Il Rè non letterato, è un asino incoronato.

Il rossor della sera, buon tempo amena.

Il sangue de' poltroni, non si muone.

Il sangue non fu mai acqua.

Il sangue una volta l'anno: il bagno una volta il mese, il mangiar una volta il giorno.

Il senno poco vale, one giuoca la forza.

Il tacer, non fu mai scritto.

Il tempo non viene mai, chi non l'aspetta.

Il veneno si scaccia, col veneno.

Il vero partorisce l'odio.

Il villan vendria il gabant, per mangiar pera, cascione.

manger des poires,  
fromage & pain.

On connoist le vin au  
goust, & le pain à la  
couleur.

En vain on pesche, ce l'a-  
meçon n'a point d'a-  
morce.

Les mouches n'entrent  
point dans la bouche  
close.

En temps de cherté, on  
mange du pain de ves-  
ce.

Heureux est celuy qui a  
vn oeil, aux pays des  
aueugles.

Aux pays des aueugles, les  
louches sont Rois.

Paris n'a pas esté basty en  
vn iour.

En vne heure de temps,  
n'aist le champignon.

Il arriue en vn moment,  
ce qui n'arriue pas en  
vn an.

I'en ay la peine, & les au-  
tres en ont le profit.

I'ay fait leuet le lieure, &  
les autres l'ont pris.

La colere sans force, est  
nulle.

Les grosses mouches rom-  
pent les toilles des ar-

e pan.

*Il vin al sapore, e 'l pan al  
colore.*

*In van si pesca, se l'amo non  
hà esca,*

*In bocca chiusa non entrò  
mai mosca.*

*In tempo di carestia, pan  
vecchio.*

*In terra di ciechi, beato chi  
ha un occhio.*

*In terra de' ciechi, i loschi  
sono Re.*

*In un giorno non si fabrisce  
parigi.*

*In un' hora nasce il fungo,*

*In un' hora arriva, ciechi  
non eccorre in un anno.*

*Io bò le voci, ed altri hanno  
le noci.*

*Io bò fatto leuar la lepre, ed  
un altro l'ha presa.*

*Ira senza forza nulla vale.*

*I mescon si rompono le tele de  
ragni.*

raignées.

C'est l'argent qui fait la guerte, & non pas les princes.

Le drap couvre le dos, & la chair les os.

Celuy qui ayme trop le liet, trouve le potage bien maigre.

L:

**L**'Habit ne fait pas le Moyne.

L'eau court toufiours däs la Mer.

La semence hastue abuse souuent les hommes : mais la tardive réjouit toufiours.

La resiouissance de ce monde, ne dure guere.

D'aimer sa voisine est vn grand aduantage, on la voit touuent sans faire grand voyage.

L'Amour passe le gant, & l'eau les bottes.

Vn courage resolu, n'a point d'oreilles.

L'arc se romp quand il est trop long-temps tendu.

Les armes des poltrons,

*I danari fanno guerra, e non i principi.*

*Il drapo concia il doffo, e la carne l'offo,*

*Il letto caldo, spesso fa la m-  
nostra fredda.*

L:

**L**'Habit non fa il Ma-  
naco.

*L'asqua sempre bascin al mare.*

*L'affrettata samente spessa  
inganna : ma la cardina  
sempre allegra.*

*L'allegrezze di questo mon-  
do non durano.*

*L'amarla sua vicina è gran  
vantaggio, spesso si vede  
e non si fa gran viag-  
gio.*

*L'amore passa 'l quanto, e  
l'acqua gli sfivali.*

*L'animo risoluto, non ha  
orecchie.*

*L'arco si rompe, se stà troppo  
teso.*

*Le arme de' poltroni, nè tan-*

ny coupent, ny per-  
cent.

L'asne affamé mange de  
toutes sortes de paille.

L'asne ne connoist iamais  
sa queuë, sinon quant  
il ne l'a point perduë.

L'herbe qui n'a point de  
racine, festrif inconti-  
nent.

L'homme propose, & Dieu  
dispose.

L'homme n'est pas tous-  
jours d'une mesme hu-  
meur.

L'importun, gaigne à la  
fin l'auaricieux.

L'ingrat est comme le chat,  
qui rend mal pour du  
bien.

Si long-temps que le ma-  
lade respire, il espere  
touſiours de guerir.

L'œil veut auoir sa part.

L'honneur appartient à  
celuy qui ce le rend.

Qui fuit l'honneur, l'hon-  
neur le suit.

L'ouurage, fait connoistre  
le Maistre.

L'or ne souffre point de  
tache, sinon quand le  
preſtre le touche, ou  
cache.

gliano, nè forano:

L'asino c'ha fame, mangia  
d'ogni framo.

L'asino non conosce la coda,  
ſe non quando non l'ha:

L'herba che non ha radice,  
muore preſto.

L'uomo propone, e dio diſ-  
pone.

L'uomo non è ſempre d'un  
humore.

L'importuno, alla fine vince  
l'anaro.

L'ingrato col gatto ſe conuic-  
ne, che non fa, ſe non ren-  
der mal per bene.

L'inferno mentre ſpira, ſem-  
pre ſpera.

L'occhio vuol la parte ſua.

L'honor è di chi ſe l'ha.

L'onor va dicere a chi 'l  
fugge.

L'opera è quella, che fa il  
maestre.

L'oro non piglia macchia, ſe  
non quando 'l prete lo  
caccia.

l'or se raffine dans le feu.  
les orties ne font iamais bonne sausse.  
l'oisiveté est le pere du vice.

la dernière chose dans ce monde, c'est la mort.

les vieilles coutumes passent en loix.

la belle ne veut point de moy , & ie ne veux point de laide , misera ble moy que feray-ie.

le tonneau rend l'odeur dont il est abbreué.

le bon soin , chasse le malheur.

la bonne mere n'offre pas vne chose, mais elle la donne sans offrir,

Bonne marchandise, ne fut iamais chere.

Bonne marchandise se louë d'elle-me me.

Vne ieune cheure mange le sel, mais la vieille le sel & le sac.

la cherté fait bon menage.

Chair fait chair , mais le poisson fait vessir.

On se sert plus de la femme & de la maison, que d'aucune autre chose.

l'oro s'affina nel fuoco.  
Le ortiche non fan mai buona salsa.

L'onio è il padre del vizio.

l'ultima cosa , che s'ha da far è il morire.

L'usanza invecchiata , diventan leggi.

La bella non vuol me , la brutta non voglio io , gramo me che farò io.

La botte gitta l'odore che sente.

La buona cura , caccia la malaventura.

La buona madre non dice vuoi, mada.

La buona robba, non fu mai cara.

La buona robba si loda da se stessa.

La capra giouane mangia il sale , et la vecchia il sale 'l sacco.

La carestia fa buona miseria.

La carne fa carne , e'l pesce fa vessir.

La casa e la moglie , si gode più d'ogni altra cosa.

Le desjeuner, ne gaste point le disner.

L'occasion fait le larron.

De l'espargne de la cuisi-  
ne, on peut faire bastir  
vne grande maison.

Le vray remede de l'iniu-  
re receuë, est l'oubly.

La discretion, est mere de  
la vertu.

La faim chasse le loup  
hors du bois.

La fin du ris, est le pleur.

La fin du soldat est, d'e-  
stre tué, ou estropié.

La force se moque de la  
Iustice.

La poule qui coquette est  
celle qui a fait l'œuf.

La iambe, obeit aux ge-  
noux.

La chatte grasse, fait hon-  
neur à la maison.

La guerre fait des larrons,  
la paix les fait pen-  
dr e.

Le lieute a pris le lion,  
avec le lien d'or.

La langue n'a point d'os,  
mais parfois elle fait  
rompre le dos.

La lune ne se soucie pas,  
que les chiens l'ab-  
boyent.

La collatione, non guasta il  
desinare.

La commodita, fa l'huomo  
ladro.

La cucina picola, fa la casa  
grande.

La dimenticanza, è il rime-  
dio dell' ingiuria.

La discretion, è madre del-  
la virtu.

La fame caccia il lupo del  
bosco.

La fine del riso, è il pianto.

La fine del soldato è d'esser  
ammazzato, o stropiato.

La forza caca addosso alla  
ragione.

La gallina che schiamazza,  
è quella c' ha fatto l'ovo.

La gamba fa quello, che vuol  
il genocchio.

La gatta grassa, fa onore  
alla casa.

La guerra fa i ladroni, e la  
pace gli impicca.

La lepre ha preso il lione, col  
laccio d'oro.

La lingua non ha osso, e fa  
romper il dosso.

La luna non cura dell' abi-  
bajar de' cani.

La mere trop douce, rend  
sa fille tigneuse.

Le matin pour se rafraî-  
chir il faut aller au fe-  
ste de la Montagne, &  
le soir à la fontaine.

La mort accommode les  
vns, & incommodent  
les autres.

La mort du loup, est la  
santé des brebis.

La scule mort à force, de  
tuer l'esperance.

Le nauire qui a bon vent,  
arrive bien-tost au  
port.

Le nauire ne va pas sans  
l'esquif.

La nuit est faite pour les  
hibous.

La crainte fait prendre  
garde à la vigne.

La brebis qui belle, perd  
le morceau.

La parfaite science, c'est  
d'auoir assez d'argent.

La plus difficile chose du  
monde, est de connoi-  
stre soy-mesme.

La plus meschante rouë  
de la charette, est celle  
qui fait plus de bruit.

La charité commence par  
soy-mesme.

La madre pietafa, fa la fe-  
gluola tignosa.

La mattina al monte, la sera  
al fonte.

La morte altri accòncia, al-  
tri disconcia.

La morte del lupo, è la sani-  
tà delle pecore,

La morte sola, puo occider  
l'esperanza.

La nave c'ha buon vento, ar-  
riva tosto in porto.

La nave non va, senza il bac-  
tello.

La notte è fatta per gli alos-  
chi.

La paura guarda la vigna.

La peccora per far bè, perde  
boccone.

La perfetta scienza, è hauer  
danari assai.

La più difficil cosa che fia,  
è conoscer se stesso.

La più trista ruota del carro, è  
quella che csgola.

La prima carita commincia  
dase.

La premiere marque du fol est, de se croire sage.

La premiere fois on pardonne, & la seconde fois on döne des coups de baston.

Les biens des fols, sont les premiers vendus.

Les richesses sont de ceuluy qui en iouüit, & le monde de celuy qui s'en fçait servir.

Les richesses font perdre l'ame.

On amasse les richesses avec les mains, & on les perd en allant dans des lieux illicites.

Les richesses demeurent avec ceux qui les aymen, & fuyent ceux qui ne les aymen pas.

La sagesse ne consiste pas dans la barbe.

L'esperance est le pain des miserables.

Les affaires vont mal pour celuy qui crie, à moy à moy.

Les affaires vont mal pour la garce, quand elle est constrainte de filer.

La prima parte del pazzo è, tenersi sano.

La prima si perdonà, alla seconda si bastona.

La robba de' matti, è la prima spedita.

La robba è di chi la gode, e il mondo di chi se ne piglia

La robba, ruba l'anima.

La robba si fa con le mani, e si disfa co' piedi.

La robba sta con chi l'ama, e fugge chi la disama.

La sapienza non ista nella barba.

La speranza è il pan de' mòseri.

La va mal, quando si grida accor buomo.

La va male, quando la puzza fa fil a.

La vérité est comme l'huile qui nage tousiours sur l'eau.

On peut bien affliger la vérité, mais non pas l'aceabler.

Le bon chemin n'a esté iamais trop long.

La vertu se trouve iusques dans les herbes, pierres & dans les paroles.

La vie, la fin, & le iour louë le soir.

Les larmes des garces, ce sent des fontaines de malice.

Trauaille comme si tu deuois viure vn iamais, adore ton Dieu comme si tu deuois mourir tout à l'heure.

Les belles sans douer, trouuent plus d'amans que de maris.

Les menteries ont courtes les jambes.

Les belles paroles accommodent les actions qui ont esté faites mal à propos.

Les belles paroles, oignent, & les mauuaises picquent.

Les mauuaises compa-

La verita è come l'oglio, che sta sempre a galla.

La verita si puo ben piegara, non già rompere.

La via buona, non fu mai lunga.

La via del mezzo è sempre stata tenuta la migliore.

La viriù sta nelle herbe, nelle pietre, nelle parole.

La vita, il fine, e'l di, toda la sera.

La g'ime di puttana, dimilitia fontana.

La uora come tu hauessi a campai ogn' hora: adora come tu hauessi morir al lora.

Le belle senza dote trouano, piu amanti, che mariti.

Le bugie hanno sorte le gambe.

Le buone parole accoccianno i mal fatti.

Le belle parole ungono, le cattive punsono.

Le cattive compagnie, condu-

gnies font aller au gibet.

Les courtisanes sont plus attrapées qu'ils n'attrapent.

Les femmes d'honneur ne regardent les présents qu'on leur fait, ny présentent les oreilles aux offres qui leur sont faites.

Les richesses font hardy qui ne l'eftoit auparavant, & paroistre sage celuy qui ne fçait rien.

On croit tousiours aux meschantes nouuelles.

Les testons ressemblent aux testons, mais les belles meres ressemblent les chiennes.

Les menaces sont les vrayes armes du menacé.

Les mouches se reposent tousiours sur les chevaux maigres.

Les paroles ne rassassient point les affamez.

Les paroles sont des femelles, & les effets sont des masles.

Les hays n'ont point des yeux, mais bien des

con gli huomini alla foresta.

Le cortigiane hanno più trappole, che topi.

Le donne da bene, non hanno nè occhi, nè orecchie.

Le facolta fan effer hardite, chi non è, e parer falso, chi non sarà.

Le male nouelle son sempre vere.

Le matemmo son inamme, e lo matrigne cagne.

Le minaccie, son vere armi del minacciato.

Le mosche si posano sempre in su i canalli magri.

Le parole non pascono gli affamati.

Le parole sono feminine, i fati maschi.

Le siepi non hanno occhi, ma orecchie.

Le vesti de gli avvocati sono federate dello ostinatio-

oreilles.

Les habits des Aduocats  
sont doublez des op-  
niastretez des parties.

La presence du Maistre  
engraisse son cheual.

Loue la Mer , mais tiens-  
toy sur la terre.

Loue le fol , & fais- le sau-  
ter , & si ne l'est pas , tu  
le feras deuenir.

Loue la montagne , & tiés-  
toy à la plaine.

L'espargne est le premier  
gain.

Loin de la Ville , loin de  
la santé , car il n'y a ny  
Medocin , ny Chirur-  
gien.

A bon mentir , qui vient  
de loin.

Loin des yeux ; loin du  
cœur.

L'habit & la risée , font  
voir ce qu'un homme  
est.

La pauureté , est vne mau-  
aise compagnie ,

La pimpernelle , rend le  
teint frais aux femmes.

Toutes les armes de Mi-  
lan n'armeroit la peur.

On n'acquiert pas la No-  
blessé naissant , mais ver-

ni de litiganti.

L'occhio del patron , ingraissa  
il canallo.

Loda il mare , e tienti alla  
terra.

Loda il matto , e fal saltare ,  
e se non è lo farai diuertire.

Loda il monte , e tienti al  
piano.

Le sparagno , è il primo gna-  
digno.

Lontan dacittà , lontan da  
sanita.

Lunga via , langa buggia.

Lunge da' occhi , lunge dal  
cuore.

L'habito e l'riso , manifesta-  
no l'huomo.

La pouerta e una mala com-  
pania.

La pimpinella , fa la donna  
bella.

La paúra , non armaria the-  
to Milano.

La Nobiltà non s'acquista  
nascendo , ma virtuosa-

trouesement viuane.

Celui n'estime pas la paix,  
s'il n'a esprouue pre-  
mierement la guerre.

On esprouue l'or dans le  
feu, mais l'or esprou-  
ue la femme.

La patience, est vne bon-  
ne herbe, mais elle ne  
croit pas sur le rampart  
de la ville.

L'or & l'argent rendent  
l'homme de tout desir  
content.

M.

**M**ange à ta fantai-  
sie, & habille-  
toy à la mode où tu  
vis,

Mange peu, & bois moins,  
& tu mettras à la pail-  
lardise le frein.

Vieux mary & ieune fem-  
me, des cornes en cam-  
pagne.

Celuy qui craint trop, ne  
delibere pas bien vne  
chose.

Mauuaise année, & mes-  
chante femme ne man-  
querent iamais.

On ne danse pas bien, si

mente visuendo.

La pace ben non stima, chi  
non ha pronato la guerra  
prima.

La fornace prona l'oro: e l'o-  
ro prona la donna.

La pacienza è un' herba buo-  
na, mon non cresce su i ri-  
pari della citta.

L'oro, l'argento, rendon  
l'huom d'ogni desir con-  
tento.

M.

**M**angi a tuo mo-  
do, vesti a modo  
d'altri.

Mangi poco, e bevi meno, a  
lusuria pozi freno.

Marito vecchio, moglie gio-  
uane, corna germoglie.

Mal delibera, chi trappa te-  
me.

Mal anno, e moglie non  
mancan mai.

Ma: si balla bene, se dal

cela ne vient du pro-  
fond du cœur.

On mort difficilement vn  
chien, sans estre mordu  
de luy.

Si le mois de Mars est  
moüillé, apporte beau-  
coup de lin pour les  
femmes.

La seruante qui a soupé,  
fait souper bien tost les  
autres, soit bien ou  
mal.

Vn fol par naissance, sage  
par lecture.

Il faut prendre vn vieux  
Medecin, & icune Bar-  
bier.

Il vaut mieux auoit vn  
mary sans amour, que  
de l'auoir ialoux.

Pendant que le chien pis-  
se, le lieure s'en fuit.

Le loup se repaist, quand  
il entend les chiens ab-  
boyer.

Marchandise ne considé-  
re point les amis.

Marchand de vin, Mar-  
chand mesquin, Mar-  
chand de froment,  
Marchand detour mét.

Fais assoir le fol sur vn  
escabeau, où il demene

chor uen viene,

Mal si pho morder il cane,  
senza efferne rimorfo,

Marzo mole, lin per le  
donne.

Massara piena, tosto fa da  
cena.

Matto per natura, saùio per  
iscritura.

Medico vecchio, e Barbier  
gionane.

Meglio è hauer il marito  
senz'amore, che con gelosia.

Mentre il can piscia, la le  
pre se ne va.

Mentre il cane abbaia, il lu-  
po si pasce.

Mercanzia, non vuol ami-  
ci.

Mercante di vino, merca-  
nte mischino : mercante di  
fromento, mercante di tor-  
mento.

Metti il matto in banca, è  
ci mena i piedi, è ci canta.

les pieds où il chante.  
Il faut mesurer trois fois,  
avant que de couper  
vne,

Femme & malheurs, ne  
manquerent iamais.

Féme & roussin, il les faut  
prendre du voisin.

L'homme souuentesfois  
croit d'achepter vnevi-  
gne, & il achette des  
procez, ou bien de la  
tigne.

On perd souuentesfois  
par paresse, ce qu'on a  
gaigné par iustice.

Mange comme un sain, &  
bous comme un malade.

N.

**N**Autre vieux, est la  
richesse de son  
Maistre.

Il ne faut iamais donner  
ny a putain, ny à Bar-  
bier, plus qu'ils ne  
faut.

Le Napolitain est liberal  
en parolc, & chiche en  
effet.

Il ne faut pas celer la ve-  
rité au Confesseur, au  
Medecin, ny à l'Aduo-  
cat.

*Misura tre volte, e taglia  
poi una.*

*Moglie e guai, non manca-  
ron mai,*

*Moglie e ronzino, piglia-  
dal vicino,*

*Molte volte l'huomo cade  
da comprare vigna, e com-  
prate o signa,*

*Molte volte si perde per pi-  
grizia, quel che s' ha gua-  
dagnato per giustitia.*

*Mangia da sano. e bent  
d'anmalato.*

N.

**N**Ave vecchia, ricchez-  
za del padrone.

*Nè a puttana nè a Barbie-  
re, non darmai più ch' il  
douere.*

*Napolitano largo di bocca, e  
stretto di mano.*

*Nè al confessore, nè al medi-  
co, nè all' Avvocato, non  
tener il vercelato,*

L.

Tant la carpe que le chappon, demandent leur saison. *Nè carpion, nè cappone, per de mai stagione.*

Ny l'hyuer ny l'esté, ne faut laisser son manteau. *Nè distate, nè di verno, non andar senza mantello.*

Il ne faut acheter ny femme ny toille, à la chandelle. *Nè donna, nè tela: non pigliar alla candela.*

Il ne faut jamais louer sa femme, son vin, & son cheual. *Nè la donna, nè il vino: nè il canallo non si vuol badare.*

Il ne fait pas bon auoir pour voisin ny moulin, ny riuiere ny four. *Nè mulo nè mulino; nè fiume o forno per vicino.*

Il ne faut pas lire les lettres d'autruy, ny mettre les mains dans la bourse de personne. *Nè occhi in lettera; nè mani in tasca d'altrui.*

Ny les prez sans herbe, ny cheual sans marque, ny le porc sans fiente valent rien. *Nè prato senz'herba, nè canallo senza merco: nè porco senza ficerco.*

La necessité fait trotter la vieille. *Necessita fa vecchia trotare.*

Il ne faut jamais donner sa femme à esprouuer à personne, ny faire plier son espee par qui que se soit. *Nel veder la moglie, e nel prouar la spada, non dobbiamo fidarci d'altuno.*

Dans la guerre d'amour, qui fuit gaigne. *Nella guerra d'amor, chi fugge vince.*

Ilmais bon Medecin, prend Medecine. *Nassien bun Medico piglia mai Medicina.*

personne vient Maistre  
au monde.

Personne ne sc̄ait ce que  
ie pense.

Il ne se faut pas fier au  
temps serein.

Nul sc̄ait ou le soulier  
blesse, que celuy qui le  
porte.

Personne trouue le bien,  
que celuy qui le cher-  
che.

On n'rien sans peine.  
Il ne faut pas estendre son  
pied outre la longueur  
du drap.

Il ne faut pas enseigner  
aux chats à grimper.

Les maris ne confiderent  
pas les beaux freres de  
leurs femmes, s'ils ne  
sont plus riches qu'eux.

Il vaudroit mieux qu'vne  
Cité fondist, qu'vn pau-  
vre enrichist.

Il n'est pas beau ce qui est  
beau, mais bien ce qu'il  
plaist.

Il n'y a point de si pauvre  
maison, qu'il n'y aye  
quelque souris.

Il n'y a point de plus mes-  
chant fruit, que celuy  
qui ne se meurrit ja-  
mais.

*Nessun nasce maestro.*

*Nessun sa quel che bolle nel-  
la mia pentola.*

*Nessun si fidi, del tempo se-  
rempo.*

*Nessun sente da che parte pre-  
me la scarpa, se non chi se  
là calza.*

*Nessuno truna il bene, se non  
lo cera.*

*Nien bene senza pene.*

*Non bisogna stendersi più  
ch' il lenzuol è longo.*

*Non bisogna insegnara gatti  
a rampiccare.*

*Non euron i frati della fo-  
ror, se non è da più di lor.*

*Non è alterezza, all' alte-  
rezza uguale, d'un buomo  
basso e visl, ch' in alto sale.*

*Non è bel quel ch' è bel: ma  
ben quel che piace.*

*Non è casa, che non u' hab-  
biatopo.*

*Non è peggior frutto, di  
quello, che mai non si ma-  
tura.*

Il n'y a point de sourd plus meschant, que celuy qui ne veut entendre.

Il n'y a point de plus beau mestier, que celuy qui n'a point de soucis.

Il n'y a point de plus bel amour, que celuy de sa voisine, qui on voit soir & matin.

Il n'y a point de tromperie si fine, qu'un autre ne la surpassé.

Il n'y a point de plus grande peine que d'estre tousiours debout & marcher sur le sable.

Il n'y a point de gaillardise, qu'il n'y aye quelque branche de folie.

Il n'y a ny maquerelle ny putain, qu'à la fin ne meure de faim.

Il n'y a point de si bon cheual, qu'il ne deuienne arridelle à la fin.

Il n'y a si petite poularde, qu'au mois de Mars ne soit poule faite.

Il n'y a point de chien si miserable, qui ne mence la queue.

Il n'y a point de vanteur, qui parle sans quelque

Non è peggior' sordo, di quello, che non vuol udire.

Non è più bel mestiero, ch'è non baner pensiero.

Non è il più bel amor, che la vicina che si vede serac matina.

Non è inganno, che non si vinca con inganno.

Non è maggior pena, che star sempre risto, è camin ar per rena.

Non è mai gagliardia, che non habbia qual che ramodipazzia.

Non è puttana, nè ruffiana, che alla fine non annoia difame.

Non è si buon cavallò, che non diuenisse alla fin eroza.

Non è si piccola ponzina, che di marzo non sia galina.

Non è si tristo cane, che non meni la coda.

Non è vantatore, che parla senz' errore.

menterie.

Personne est arriué à la gloire , sans qu'on la luy aye enuiee.

Il n'y a personne si meschante , qu'on n'en trouve despires.

Ne iuge jamais par les loix, ny par des papiers, si tu n'entends l'yne & l'autre partie.

L'homme n'a point de plus grād ennemy, que la prosperité.

Nefais point de folies qui offendent, ny te moque de la verité.

Il ne faut jamais approcher la paille du feu.

Deux cocqs , ne s'accordent jamais dans une seule cour.

Deux gourmands ne s'accordent jamais sur une assiette.

Tu ne me connoistras jamais mieux, que quand tu me perdras.

Tout oyseau ne connoist pas le bon grain.

Chacun ne voit pas de serpent, caché dessus l'herbe.

Celuy qui n'a point d'ef-

Non fu mai gloria senza inuidia.

Nou fu mai un si tristo, che non fusse un peggior di lui.

Non giudicar mai per legge, né per carte, se non ascolti l'una e l'altra parte.

Non hanno gli huomini il maggior nēmico , che la troppa prosperità.

Non ischerzar, che doglia, né motteggiar del vero.

Non ista bene la paglia appresso 'l fuoco.

Non istanno bene due galli, in un sol cortile.

Non istanno bene due ghiotti ad un tagliere.

Non mi conoscerai , se non quando non m' hauerai.

Non ogni uccello, conosce il buon grano.

Non ogn' uno vede la serpa, sotto l'herba nascosta.

Non perde il cernello, se non

prit, ne le perd jamais.  
Si vn pleure par sa perte,  
l'autre rit que la gai-  
gue.

La femme du larron, ne  
rit pas tousiours.

Qui ne sçait dissimuler, ne  
sçait regner.

On n'entend pas sonner  
les petites cloches,  
quand les grandes son-  
nent.

Qui donne tarde, donne  
de mauaise grace.

On ne connoist jamais le  
bien qu'on a eu, que  
quand on l'a perdu.

On ne conoist pas le bien,  
si on n'a experimenté  
auparauant du mal.

On ne fait pas vn man-  
teau, pour vne seule  
pluye.

On ne sçauroit payer vn  
grand bien-faict, qu'a-  
vec l'ingratitude.

On ne peut pas auoir l'œil  
à la maison, & aux  
champs.

On ne sçauroit auoir de la  
viande sans os.

On ne sçauroit auoir de la  
farine, sans du son.

On ne sçauroit auoir des

chi l'hi.  
non pianse mai uno, che non  
ridesse un' altro.

non ride sempre la moglie del  
tadro.

non fa regnare, chi non sa  
dissimulare.

non s'oden le campane pic-  
cole, s'orando le grandi.

non s'ha donare, ch' i arda  
a dare,

non si conosce il bene, se non  
quando s'è perso.

Non si conosce il bene, se pri-  
ma non si prova il male.

Non si fa mantello, per un'  
acqua sola.

Non si paga un gran benof-  
fio, senza ingratitudine.

Non si puo guardar la casa  
ed i campi.

Non si puo hauer carne senza  
osso.

Non si puo hauer farina sen-  
za semola.

Non si puo hauer la rosa,

“ roses sans espines.

On ne sçauoit boire & chiffler.

On ne sçauoit auoir du miel , sans auoir des mouches.

On ne peut pas seruir à deux Maistres.

On ne peut pas succer, & chantet.

On n'ait iamais si mal , qu'on ne puisse estre pire, ny si bien que l'on ne puisse estre mieux.

On n'a iamais veu mourir vne cheure de faim.

Il ne gresle iamais dans vne place, qui ne profite dans vne autre.

Ne te mets iamais en chemin , que tu n'aye beu du vin.

Un soulier n'est pas propre à tout pied.

On a beau se leuer du bon matin , si la fortune luy est contraire.

tous les malheurs me courrent apres.

Si tu ne veux pas qu'on ne parle d'vne chose, ne la fais point.

Eleue le corbeau , à la fin il s'arrachera les yeux.

senza la spina.

non si puo ber e zuffolare.

non si puo bauer il miele, senza le mosche.

non si puo seruir a due signori.

non si puo succhiare , e cascare.

non si sta mai tanto bene, che non si possa star meglio, né tanto male che non si possa star peggio.

non si vide mai capra morta di fame.

non tempesta mai in un luogo, che non gioui ad un altro.

non ti mettere in camino, se là bocca non ti sa di vino.

non tutti i piedi calzano una scarpa.

non val leuarsi di buon hora, se manca fortuna.

non v'è male, che non mi corra dietro.

non uno che si dica , non lo fare.

nutrisci il corvo , alla fin si canora gli occhi.

Ny a tort ny à raison, ne te laisse point mettre en prison.

On ne sçauoit auoir meilleur messager, que d'aller en personne.

Il n'y a point de vertu, qui puisse chastier la pauvreté.

Le venin confiste dans la queuë.

Il n'y a point de poil, qu'il n'aye son ombre.

O. 4

**N**ous sommes aujourd'huy vifs, & demain morts.

Toute aise, porte avec soy son mes-aise.

Tout ceau, esteint le feu.

Sert comme doit faire vn vray valet, ou bien fuit en comme vn cerf.

Il faut dire vistement oüy, ou bien non.

Toute année porte avec soy son soucis.

Toute herbe se connoist par sa semence.

Chaque oyseau fait son ramage.

Tout bien-fait, voudra

nè a torto nè a ragione a non si lasciar metter in prigione.

Non è miglior messo, quanto se stesso.

Non è virtù, che penetra cartigli.

nella coda fa il veleno.

Non è pelo, che non habbia la sua ombra.

O.

**O**gni viri, domani morir.

Ogni agio, porta sico il suo disagio.

Ogni acqua, spegne il fuoco.

O serui come seruo, o fugget come seruo.

O vn bel si o vn bel nò.

Ogni anno viene col suo affare,

Ogni herba, si conosce al seme.

Ogni vecello fa, il suo verso,

Ogni ben apporta mercede: re compense,

Tout mal n'oueau, facile- ment se guerit.	Ogni mal fresco, agevolmen- te si fana.
Tout medecin noueau, remplit le Cimetiere de morts.	Ogni medico giouane, riem- pe il cimiterio di morti.
On ne doit pas respondre à chaque mot.	Ogni parola, non unot rifi- posta,
Chaque arbre vit de sa racine.	Ogni pianta viva della sua radice.
Toute excuse est bonne, pourueu qu'elle soit valable.	Ogni scusa è buona ! purche vaglia.
Toute superfluite est mef- prisable,	Ogni s'ouerchio, porta colpa.
Chaque balance a son contrepoids,	Ogni s'aderca, ha il suo con- trapeso.

Chacun prenne garde à ses affaires.	Ogni volpe, guarda la sua coda.
Chaque Renard, ayme sa taniere.	Ogni volpe, vuol bene alla sua tana.
Chacun cherche son avantage.	Ogn' un cerca il suo vantaggio.
Chacun loue son mestier.	Ogn' un loda il suo mestier.
Chacun à sa croix.	Ogn' un porta la sua croce.
Chaque chien estime sa queuë,	Ogn' can stimala sua coda.
Chacun aille avec son sac au moulin.	Ogn' un col suo sacco a mulino.
Chacun cherche son profit.	Ogn' un s'appicca, dovevede il guadagno.
Chacun 'scait nauiger, quand il a bon vent,	Ogn' un sa nauigar, quando ha buon vento.
Chacun tire l'eau à son moulin.	Ogn' un tira l'acqua, al suo molino.
Chacun fait à sa guise, & les asnes à l'ancienne.	Ogn' un a suo modo, e gli asini all'antica.
Chacun est suffisant, à consoler les autres.	Ogn' un vale, a confortar altri.
Huille, fer, & sel, ce sont des Marchadises Royales.	Olio, ferro, e sale, mercantia reale.
Honnêteté, courtoisie, surpassent toute beauté.	Onestà, e gentilezza, superano a ogni bellezza.
Honore le bon, afin qu'il t'honore : honore les meschans afin qu'il ne te fasse affront.	Onora il buono, accio t' honori: onora il tristo accio non ti disonorì.
Apres l'ouurage, on se moque du maistre.	Opera fatta, maestro in pozzo.

Le trauail qu'on fait la  
nuict, donne de la con-  
fusion le iour.

Orlande, n'en vouloit pas  
contre de ~~ex~~, tout d'vn  
coup.

Orge, & paille rendent  
le cheual propre à la  
bataille.

Ou qui faut faire voir les  
effets, on n'a que faire  
des fols.

Ou il n'y a point de reme-  
de, les pleurs sont su-  
perfluës.

Ou on traite de conuo-  
tise, il n'y peut estre ze-  
le de charité.

Il faut prendre l'œuf qu'il  
n'ya qu'vne heure qu'il  
est pond, du pain qui  
est fait le mesme iour,  
de la chair dont l'ani-  
mal soit vieux d'vn an,  
& le poisson dix.

Chacun pour soy mesme,  
& Dieu pour tous en  
general.

Toute craix a sa pile.  
Toute douleur est dou-  
leur, mais celle de ce-  
luy qui est cocu est par-  
dessus toutes les autres.

Chacun Saint veut avoir

Opera di notte, confusione  
del giorno.

Orlando, non la volle con-  
tra due.

Orto, e paglia, fa caual da  
battaglia.

Oue bisognan fatti, non so-  
core matti,

Oue non è rimedio, il pian-  
to è vano.

Oue si tratta di cupidità non  
vi puo esser zelo di carità.

Oua d'vn hora, pan d'vn di,  
carne d'vn anno, pesce di  
dieci.

Ogni uno per se, e dio per  
tutti.

Ogni dritto, ha il suo riuerso

Ogni dolore, è dolore, ma  
quello delle corna è mag-  
giore.

Ogni santo vuol la sua

la chandelle.

P.

**P**ierre, chaux & sa-  
ble, ce sont mar-  
chandises de Jean-fel-  
se.

Apres qu'vn putain est  
vieille, ou elle vend  
des chandelles dans  
l'Eglise, ou elle est ma-  
querelle.

Quand tu viens dans vn  
pays estranger, fert toy  
de ce que tu trouue.

pain & eau, vie de fol, eau  
& pain, vie de chien.

Il fait beau auoir le parent  
pour voisin, mais le  
compere bien loing.

L'amitie avec son pareil  
dure long temps.

parle peu, & escoutes  
beaucoup, & ainsi tu  
ne feras point de fau-  
te.

Les paroles & caquets,  
ne payent point les im-  
posts.

Les paroles font le mar-  
che, mais l'argent le  
paye,  
pasques, veuille qui ne

candela.

P.

**P**ietra, calcina, sabien,  
è mercanzia da co-  
glion.

Putana vecchia, ò in chie-  
sa vende candele, ò ruf-  
fiana.

Paese che vas, vise che tra-  
ni.

Pan ed acqua, vita da mar-  
to: acqua e pan, vita da can.

Parente da prezzo, e compag-  
nella lunga.

Pari con pari, bene già è du-  
ra.

Parla poco, ascolta affai, et  
non fallirai.

Parole e ciancie, non pagan-  
no dazio.

Parole fan mercato, e dan-  
ri pagano.

Pesqua, voglia à non voglia,

veüille pas, elle nous apporte des feuilles.  
Les bons contes font les bons amis.

La patience, temps & argent, accommodent le tout.

La patience, surpassé science.

Celuy est fol, qui se coupe le nez pour faire rire la compagnie.

peché caché est à demy pardonné.

Vieux pechez apportent nouvelle penitence.

Penses auant que de faire vne chose, & la fais a pres, & tu ne te repentiras pas.

On prend le poisson par la gueule, & l'homme par sa langue.

Apres que l'homme ne peut plus resister, il se laisse tomber.

Quoy que tu sois dans le mois d'Auril, ne te decouvre iamais dans le liet la nuit.

pour vn cloud de cheual se perdit vn fer, & pour vn fer se perdit vn cheual, & pour vn che-

viene sempre con foglia.

Paro chiara, amico cara.

Patienza, tempo e danaro accommodano il tutto.

Pacienza, vince scienza.

Pazzo è colui, che straccia se per dar piacer ad altri.

Peccato celato, è mezzo per donato.

Peccato vecchio, penitenza nuova.

Pensa prima, e poi fà: e bene t'auera.

Per la gola si piglia il pesce; e l'huomo per la lingua.

Per più non potere, l'huomo si lascia cadere.

Per tutto Aprile, non ti dif cuoprire.

Per un chiodo di canal si perde un ferro: e per un ferro, si perde un cauallo, e per un cauallo si perde

M iij

ual, se perdit vn Cavalier.

un cavaliero.

Vend si cher que tu voudras, mais donne iuste-poids, & iuste mesure.

Pesa giusto, e vendi care.

Petite flamme, ne fait point de grande lumiere.

Picciola fiamma, non fa gran lume.

Petite iournee, & bonne chere, te menent saing à ton pays.

Picciola giornata, e grandi spese, ti conducono sano al tuo paese.

Vne petite pierre, renverse vne grande charete.

Piccola pietra, un gran carro riuersa.

Pierre remuee, n'est jamais couverte de musc.

Pietra mojja, non fa muschio.

On ne peut pas reuoquer les paroles dites, ny regirer vne pierre qu'on a tiree.

Pietra tratta, e parola detta, non puo tornar in dietro.

La langue tue plus de monde, que l'espee.

Più n' uccide la lingua, che la spada.

Il vaut plus vn chien vif, bien que foible, qu'un lion qui est mort.

Più tosto can viuo, che leon morto.

Vn qui a peu de barbe, & moins de couleur, on n'en trouue dessous le ciel vn plus meschant.

Poco barba, e men colore: sotto 'l Ciel non è il peggiore,

Qui n'a guere de biens, n'a guere de soucis.

Poca robba, poco pensiero.

Prens peu de nourriture, & peu de soucis, tu au-

poco cibo e poco affanno, se n'ha nel capo fanno,

ras tousiours la teste  
saine.

Peu & bon remplissent  
l'assiette.

Peu & souvent, on rem-  
plit le bourson.

On ne gaigne guere de  
courit apres celuy qui  
s'en fuit.

Peu de fiel, rend amaire  
grande quantité de  
miel.

Vn porc qui est propre,  
n'est iamais gras.

Hante les bons, & tiens  
bonne correspondan-  
ce avec les meichans.

Le prouerbe ne manque  
pas, bonne mesure ne  
deschet pas, l'orgueil  
ne dure pas long temps

La pauureté est mespri-  
see.

Pourceu que le cheual soit  
beau & bon, ne regar-  
de pas de quelle race  
qu'il est, ny de quel  
poil.

Putain, & cheual de loua-  
ge, ne durent pas long-  
temps.

L'amour chauffe plus, que  
mil buchers.

poco e buon, empie il ta-  
gliere.

poco e spesso, empie il bor-  
setto.

poco s'acquista, a correre die-  
tro a chi fugge.

poco fele, fa amaro molte  
mele.

perco polito, non fu mai gras-  
fo.

pratica co' buoni, è sta bene  
co' cattini.

prouerbio non falla, misura  
non cala, superbia non  
dura.

ponerla fa vilta.

purch' il canallo sia buono e  
bello: non guardar di che  
razza sia, nè di che man-  
tello.

putana, e canual da vecchia,  
all' huomo poco dura.

piu scalda amore, che mille  
roghi.

Celuy est bien fol, qui va à pied pour ne lasser son cheual.

Celuy est bien fol, qui veut contredire à son Maistre,  
poisson qui n'a esté manié que d'vné main est bon, & vin d'un' oreille.  
pré nouueau, amene des herbes vigoureuses.

## Q.

**Q** Vand la femme regne, le Diable gouuerne.

Quand Dieu veut, avec tous les vents il pleut.

Telle est la Maistresse, telle sa petite chienne.

Telle la mere, telle la fille.

Comme la tunc a le premier quartier, telle est le reste ou la pluspart.

Le peuple suit l'humeur de leur Recteur.

Quand Dieu ne veut, les Saincts n'ont point de pouuoir.

Quand tu vois qu'il n'y a gueres de pain à table,

parzo è colui che va a piedi, per non straccar il canello.

parzo è colui che al suo signor contradir vuole.

pesce d'una mano, e vino d'un orecchio.

prato nuovo, herbe gagliard de mena.

## Q.

**Q** Vando la donna regna, il dianolo governa.

Quando Dio vuole, oon tutt i uent' pioue.

Qual è la signora, tal è la cagnola.

Qual è la madre, tal è la figliola.

Qual è il primo quarto, tal è tutta, o buona parte.

Qual è il Rettore, ta' sono i popoli.

Quando Dio non vuole, i Santi non han potere.

Quando è poco pan in taka-la, mettine affat nella metse.

mets-en beaucoup dâs  
le plat.

Quand les enfans se tien-  
tent quoy , ils ont fait  
quelque chose.

Quand le pauure donne  
au riche , le Diable se  
gratte le cul.

Quand le temps veut  
changer, la beste ester-  
nué,

Quand le villageois est à  
cheual , il ne voudroit  
iamais qui fist soiit.

Quand le villageois est  
dans la ville, il lui sem-  
ble d'estre le Gouuer-  
neur.

Quand le villageois se  
trouue seul sur le si-  
guier , il ne reconnoist  
ny amy ny parent.

Quand l'hôme sert d'en-  
clume, il faut qu'il endure  
beaucoup : mais  
quand il sert de mar-  
teau , il faut frapper  
fort.

Quand la cornemuse est  
pleine de vent , elle  
commence à sonner.

Quand la Maistresse fait  
la folle, sa seruante luy  
fait grand dommage.

scodella.

Quando i fanciulli stan-  
chetti, hanno fatto qualche  
male.

Quando il pouero dona al  
ricco, il diavolo si gratta  
'l culo.

Quando il tempo si muta,  
la bestia s'arresa.

Quando il villano è a caual-  
lo , non vorrebbe mai che  
si facesse sera.

Quando il villano è nella  
città, gli par deffer pode-  
sta.

Quando il villano e solo so-  
pra il fico, non ha parente  
alcun né buon amico.

Quando l'huomo è incude,  
è bisogna soffrire, quando  
è marcello percuotere.

Quando la cornamusa è pie-  
na: comincia a suonare.

Quando la donna folleggia,  
la fante danneggia.

Quand la chatte est au logis, les souris se cachent.

Quand la chatte n'y est pas, les souris dansent.

Quand la poire est meure, il faut qu'elle tombe.

Quand il pleut & le vent souffle, ferme la porte & te tiens dedans.

Quand on fuit, tout le monde crie arrete, arrete.

Combien y en a t'il qu'on pend sans faute ny peché.

Autant de valets, autant d'ennemis.

plus vieux que l'oiseau est, plus difficilement on le plume.

plus pauvre qu'on est, tant plus on se vante.

Un sol espagné, semble voir que deux fois on l'a gaigné.

Quand le maistre fait quelque chose en presence de son valet, il croit qui lui est permis d'en faire autant.

Dieu ne concede rien à l'homme, hormis ce

Quando la gatta è in paese, i topi stano cheti.

Quando la gatta non v' è: i sorci ballano.

Quando la pera è matura, convien ch' ella caggia.

Quando piove, e tira vento: chiudi l' uscio, e statti dentro.

Quando un fugge, ogn' un grida dalli.

Quanti ne vanno alla forca: che non v' hanno nè peccato, nè colpa.

Quanti seruitori, tanti nemici.

Quanti l'uccello è vecchio, tanto più mal volontieri lascia la piuma.

Quanto più manca la roba, tanto più cresce lo strepito.

Quattrin risparmiate, due volte guadagnato.

Quel che fa il padrone, s'ingerisce di farlo il seruitore.

Quel che non si conviene, da dio non s'ottiene.

qui luy est profitable.

Souuent ce qu'on ne donne à Dieu, on donne au fisc.

Ce qu'on a voulu vne fois  
(en des choses iustes)  
il le faut tousiours vouloir.

Ce qu'on fait la nuit, paraist quelques-fois le iour.

Ce qui vient du tambour, s'en va à la flutte.

Ce qui vient par plume & estolle, il vient bien-tost, mais encore plus tost s'enuole.

Ce conseil que tu ne voudrois pour toy, ne le donne point à autruy.

La vérité qu'a mine de mensonge, il la faut taire,

Celuy est ton ennemy, qui est de ta vaccination.

Ce monde est fait à façon d'escarpins, qui les met qui les deschausse,

Ce monde est vne cage pleine de fols,  
quand tu entendis vne menterie, si tu n'as pas enuie de disputer va-t'en.

quel che non si da a Christo:  
spesso si da al fisco.

quel che s'è voluto, si dee voler sempre.

quelche si fa la notte, appar il giorno.

quel che vien di buffa in buffa: se ne va di ruffain raffa.

quel che vien di penna, e stola: tosto viene tosto vola.

quel consiglio, che tu non vorresti per te: nol dar ad altri.

quel vero, che ha faccia di menzogna, si dee tacere.

Quello è tuo nemico, ch'è di tuo ufficio.

Questo mondo è fatto a scarpette, chi se le caua, chi se le mette.

Questo mondo è una gabbia da matti,

Quando tu odi una bugia, non volendo contendere, fuggi via,

Telloüe vn en presence,  
qui le blasme en absence.

Quand on te dit la verité,  
escoute-la avec sincerité,  
& ne la contredis point.

Quand il fait grand tonnerre, il est force qu'il pleue.

Quand la cicale chante le mois de Septembre,  
n'achete point de bled pour le vendre,  
car tu perdras.

Quatre choses font connoistre la personne, le discours, quand on mange, le boire & l'habit.

Il y a quatre choses qui sont à bon marché au monde, la terre, des paroles, l'eau & les offres.

Il y a quatre choses dignes d'admiracion, le drap quand il ne perd sa couleur, le vin sa séue, Aduocat s'il est tousiours eloquent, & la femme tousiours chaste.

Ce qu'on ne despense en

Quando uno ti loda in presenza: si biasima forse in assenza

Quando ti parla qualcuno, stà sincero e non risponder se quel dice il vero.

Quando bien suona, forza che piova.

Quando canta la cicala di Settembre: non comprare il grano per vendere.

Quattro cose fanno nota la persona: il parlare, il mangiare il bere, e l'habito.

Quattro cose sono a buon mercato: terra, parole, acque, e proferte.

Quattro cose degne d'admiracion, drappo colorito, vino saperita, Aduocat eloquente, femina contentante.

Quel che non va intomare

rosettes, on dépense en semelles.

Il y a beaucoup de fols qui mangent du pain tout leur sooul , & beaucoup de sages qui meurent de faim.

R. 3

**D**ieu n'exauce pas la malédiction qu'on souhaite à son prochain.

Quand la branche de la vigne est coupée courte , les vendanges en sont meilleures.

Race de chiens , amour de courtisans , richesses de villageois , ne durent pas plus que trois ans.

Richesses mal reglées , elles s'inclinent à la pauureté.

Galle de Sergent , quand on croit qu'elle s'enva , elle reuient.

S.

**C**Eluy les choses du Ciel voit , qui fer-

vain solo.

**Q**uanti matti mangian pane: quanti sani morion di fame,

R. 4

**R**Aglio d'asino ; non va in cielo.

Ramo corto , vendemia longa.

Razza di cani , amor di corrighiani : robba di villani , non dura più di tre anni.

Ricchezza mal disposta , a ponerta s'acosta.

Rogna birresca , quando tu credi , che sia guarita ella rinfresca.

S.

**S**Olo le cose del cielo vedi , chi chiede gli occhi iij

me les yeux & eroit.

Vn sac vuide ne se peut  
s tenir debout.

Comme vn sac deschiré  
ne peut tenir le grain,  
aussi le pauure n'entre  
iamais en conseil.

Si ic dors ic dors pour  
moy , mais quand ic  
trauaille ic ne sçai pour  
qui.

Si l'œil ne voit aupara-  
uant vne chose, le cœur  
ne souspire pas apres  
elle.

Le salaire n'enrichit ja-  
mais seruante.

La santé sans argent , est  
demie maladie.

Quand on sçait faire le fol  
à son temps , c'est estre  
sage,

Tailleur qui ne fait point  
de nœud , il perd vn  
point.

La sagesse dvn pauure ,  
beauté de putain , &  
force de facquin ne  
vailent pas vn liard.

Le sage donne à credit ,  
mais le fol veut auoir  
argent content.

Heureux est celuy qui de-  
uient sage aux despens

chi, è crede.

Sacco voto , non puo star in  
piedi.

Sacco rotto, non tien miglio:  
poner huom , non va a  
consiglio.

S' io dormo , dormo a mi : s'  
io laudò , non sò a chi.

Se l'occhio non mira, il cuor  
non sospira.

Salario non arrichi mai gio-  
uane.

Sanità senza danari , è mez-  
za malattia.

Saper offr pazzo , per tem-  
po è Saniezza.

Sarto , che non fa il nodo ,  
perde il punto.

Sapienza di pouer huomo:  
bellezza di puttana, e for-  
za di facchino non va-  
gliano un quattrino.

Sanio a credenza , e matto  
a contanti.

Sanio è quel , ch' impara a  
spese d'altri.

d'autrui.

Si le pain courroit comme le lieure, beaucoup de monde mourroit de faim.

Si les sages ne faisoient point de fautes, les fols se pendroient.

Si nous parlons mal d'autrui, les autres diront mal de nous.

Si y a des roses, elles fleuriront, & s'il y a des espinces elles piequeront.

Si tu es hosteux à dire ouï, bransle la teste, & fais ce qu'on te propose.

Si tous les fols portoient le bonnet blanc, nous ressemblerions à une troupe d'oyes.

Si nous estions tous habillez de noir, nous serions ou Theatins ou Iesuistes.

Si on veut suire la gueule, c'est viure en beste.

Si la ieunesse scauoit, & la vieillesse pouuoit, il n'y auroit chose au monde qui ne se fist.

Celuy qui descouure son secret, serend valet de

S'el pan corressē come fante lepri : molti morrebon da fame.

Se i fai non errassero: i mati s'impiccarebbero.

Se direm mal d'altri, altri diran di noi.

Se saran rose fioriranno : e se saranno spine, pungeranno.

Se ti vergogni a dir di sì: crolla la testa, e fa così.

Se tutti i pazzi portassero berretta bianca, pareremo un branco d'ocche.

Se fossimo di nero tutti vestiti: saremmo tutti Teatini o Gesuisti.

Seguir la gola, è viuer senza meta.

Se i giovane sapesse, ed il vecchio potesse, non è cosa che non si facesse.

Seruo d'altri sì fa: chi dice il segreto, a chi nol fa.

celuy qui ne le sca-  
uoit.

Il faut faire l'ouurage  
auant que d'estre payé.

On respecte le chien , à  
cause de son maistre.

Les hommes se rencon-  
trent, mais non pas les  
Montagnes.

T.

**C**Haque pays , à sa  
guise.

Tel menace autruy qui a  
peur luy-mesme.

Il y en a qui ressemblent  
doux comme vn an-  
neau en apparence , &  
dans l'interieur sont  
comme des loups.

Il y en a qui veulent des-  
chiter les lyons en ab-  
sence , & craignent les  
souris en presence.

Telle gaisne , tel cou-  
teau.

Tel a mal à la teste , qui se  
fait penser le pied.

Tel est , qui condamne  
soy-mesme , en blas-  
mant autruy.

Quoy que tu coupes la  
queue au chien , il do-

*Si fa prima l'opera , e poi  
si paga.*

*Si porta rispetto al can : per  
il padrone.*

*Si riscontrano gli huomini ,  
ma non le Montagne.*

T.

**T**Al paese, tal vfanza.

*Tal minaccia , e' bapaura.*

*Tal sembra in vista agnel ,  
che dentro è lupo.*

*Tal piglia leoni in assenza ,  
e' ha poi paura d'un ce-  
po in presenza.*

*Tal guaina, tal cornello.*

*Tal , che gli duol il capo , si  
Medica il calcagna.*

*Tal biasima altrui , che se  
stessa condanna.*

*Taglia la coda al cane , e  
riman cane.*

meure

meure tousiours chien.  
 tel pere, tel fils.  
 Autant de testes, autant de Sentences.  
 tant de changemens, autant de cheutes.  
 Autant de pays, autant de modes.  
 Un petit tonneau ne veut pas plus grand bondon, qu'un grand.  
 Autant vaut aimer, & n'estre aimé, que respondre sans estre demandé.  
 Tant est coupable celuya qui destrobe, que celuy qui espie.  
 Je m'en soucie autant du mal qui ne me nuit point, comme du bien qui ne me profite point.  
 L'exez est autant vicioux que la defectuosité.  
 Le Marchand qui perd, est aussi bien Marchand que celuy qui gaigne.  
 Il n'y a rien a moy, que ce que ie donne pour l'amour de Dieu.  
 Ou que ie meure du mal, ou pour amour, c'est tousiours mourir.  
 Autant depense vn bon

Talhora, qual è il padre, tal è il figliuolo.  
 Tante teste, tanti cervelli.  
 Tante tramute, tante crudite.  
 Tanti paesi, tante usanze.  
 Tanto cocchiume vuol una botte piccola, quantuna grande.  
 Tanto è amar, e non esser amato: quanto risponder senz' esser domandato.  
 Tanto è chiruba, quanto chi tien il sacco.  
 Tanto è il mal, che non mi nuoce, quanto è il ben che non mi giova.  
 Tanto è il troppo, quanto è il troppo poco.  
 Tanto è mercante colui che perde: quanto colui, che guadagna.  
 Tanto posso dir mio, quanto dò per dio.  
 Tanto è morir di male, quanto d'amore,  
 Tanto mangia una rozza,

cheual , qu'va mes-  
chant.

Il ne vaut pas mieux ce-  
luy qui escorche , que  
celuy qui tient.

La cheuvre va si long-  
temps aux choux ,  
qu'elle y laisse le poil.

La cheuvre cloche tant  
qu'elle tombe entre  
les dents du Loup.

La chatte va tant au lard ,  
qu'elle se brusle les on-  
gles.

La mouche va tant au  
miel, qu'elley laisse la  
tête.

Tant va la cruche à l'eau ,  
qu'à la fin elle se brise.

Les choses ne valent que  
ce que l'homme les fait  
valoir.

Il faut aller tard à la bou-  
cherie , & de bon ma-  
tin à la poissonnerie.

Le temps qui se met au  
beau la nuit, ne dure  
pas long temps.

On ne s'eauroit recouurir  
le temps perdu.

Les choses se meurissent  
avec le temps.

La terre noire , apporte  
de bon pain.

quanto un buon cauallo.

Tanto merita chi tiene:quan-  
to che scorticà.

Tanto va la capra alle vèr-  
ze, chi vilascia la pelle.

Tanto va la capra zoppi-  
cando, che da nel lupo.

Tanto va la gatta all' lardo ,  
che vilascia la zampa.

Tanto va la mosca al mele :  
che vi lascia il capo.

Tanto va la secchia al poz-  
zo, che vilascia il manico.

Tanto val l'huomo , quanto  
si stigna.

Tardi in beccheria, e di buon  
hora in pescheria.

Tempo, che si concia di nos-  
te, non dura.

Tempo perduto : mai si ra-  
gnista.

Tempo vien , chi puo aspet-  
tare.

Terra negra, buon pan me-  
na.

Il ne faut iouer non plus demain , que tenir la bouche ouverte sur vn aisement.

Afsez tost arriue , ce que Dieu nous veut en uoyer.

L'aduantage de deux poltrons est celuy qui decouure le premier son compagnon.

Il y a trois mestiers inutiles à la ville, vn Parfumeur , Orfèvre , & vn Charlatan.

Il faut auoir trois choses pour faire vne bonne tourte , la sçauoir faire bonne , la vouloir faire bonne , & auoir de quoy la faire bonne.

Il y a trois choses qui font l'homme riche , gaigner & ne despenser gucres , ne maintenir point sa parole , emprunter & point rendre.

Trois choses sont fort mal traitees , à sçauoir les oyseaux entre les mains des enfans , les ieunes filles dans les mains des vieillards , &

*Tien le mani a te , e laboca al ceffo.*

*Tosto vien quel , che di manda.*

*Tra due poltronii il vantaggio è di chi prima conosce l'altro.*

*Tre artisoni inutili alle cisterà , Profumiere , Orefice , saltimbanco.*

*Tre cose bisogna per far buona torta , sapere , volere , e potere.*

*Tre cose fanno l'huomo ricco: guadagnare e non spendere : promettere e non attendere ; accattar e non rendere.*

*Tre cose sono mal maneggiate: gli uccelli in mano de' fanciulli le giovanili in mano de' vecchi; ed il vino in man dell'iubriacchi.*

le vin entre les mains  
des yvrognes.

Cette muse est miserable,  
qui ne trouve son ex-  
cuse.

Malheur à cette maison,  
que le coq se tait, pour  
laisser chanter les pou-  
les.

Celuy est bien malheu-  
reux qui ne se trouve à  
ses nuprees.

Cet oyseau est malheu-  
reux, qui naist dans vne  
mauuaise vallee.

Le trot d'un asne ne dure  
gueres.

Tous les doigts de la main  
ne sont pas esgaux.

Toutes les balles, ne reus-  
sissent pas rondes.

Tous les mois ne sont  
pas esgaux.

Tout est possible, hormis  
fossé sans riuage.

Toute chose s'accommo-  
de, hormis l'os du col,  
quand il est rompu.

Tout ce qui bransle, ne  
tombe pas.

Malheur à ce ratton qui  
n'a qu'un trou.

Autant vaut vne Messe  
grande, qu'une petite,

Trista quella musa, che non  
sà trouar la scusa.

Trista quella casa, oue le  
galline cantan, e l'galle  
tage.

Triste è colui, che non si  
troua alle sue nozze.

Triste è quel uccello, che  
nasce in cattiva valle.

trotto d'asino, dura poco.

tutte le dita, non sonopari.

tutte le palle, non riescon  
onde.

tutti i mesi, non son u-  
guagli.

tutto puo essere, eccetto fos-  
so senza riua.

tutto s'accommoda, eccetto  
l'osso del collo.

tutto quello che dettdola, e  
crolla, non cade.

triste è quel topo, che non  
ha ch' un bucco.

tanto val la Messa bassa,  
che l'alta,

Malheur à cette maison,  
où le vieillard ne gouverne pas.

V.

**C**'Est vne follic que de vendre la peau de lours, auant que de le prendre.

Il vaut mieux vn bonnet espais, que cent coëffes.

Il vaut mieux vn bon conseil, que cent succès faits par hazard.

Vn tēsmoin oculaire vaut plus que cent par recit.

Quatre yeux voyēs mieux que deux seulement.

Habilles toy chaudemēnt, mange peu, & boy beaucoup, & tu vivras long-temps.

Il faut boire du vin qui petille dans le verre, manger du pain qui croque en le coupant, & du fromage qui pleure.

Vin de bouteille le soir est encore bon, mais le lendemain est suanté.

Venise, qui ne la voit ne

trista quella casa, che dà vecchi non sa.

V.

**V**ender la pelle d'ors se, ananti che fia prese.

**V**al più una beretta, che cento suffie.

**V**al più un buon consiglio, che cento fatti, a caso.

**V**al più un testimonio di vista, che cento d'udita.

**V**eggion più quattro occhi, che due.

**V**esti caldo, mangia poco, bevi assai e viuerai.

**v**in che salti, pan, che camiti, or maggio che pianga.

**v**in di fiasco la sera buono, la mattina guasto.

**v**inegia ch' non la vede, non  
O iij

la prise.

Vn asne qui est vieux de vingt ans, est plus vieux qu'un homme qui en a cinquante.

Vne belle mort, toute la vie honore.

Vne bonne repentance, n'a jamais esté reputee tarde.

Manger quelque chose de bon, & mediocrement maintient l'homme sain.

Vn Comte sans contee, est comme vne bouteille sans vin.

Vn desordre amene vn ordre.

Vn morceau de bois ne fait point de feu, & deux en font peu, & trois en font vn tel, que trois s'en peuuent chauffer.

Vn seme, & vn autre recueille.

Vn vice impunit, croit en infiny.

Vne bonne yvrongnerie, tourmente l'homme neuf iours.

Vn chapeau de fleurs ne coute qu'un liard,

l'appregia.

vn asino di vent'anni è più vecchio, ch'vn huomo di cinquanta.

vn bel morir, tutta la vitta bonora.

vn bon pentirsi, non fumai tardi.

vn buon pasto, e vn mezzano; tien l'huomo sano.

vn conte senza terra, è come un fiasco senza vino.

vn disordine, fa vn ordine.

vn legno non fa fuoco, e due ne fanno poco, e tre lo fanno tale ch'agn'vn si può scaldare,

vn semina, l'alero ricoglie.

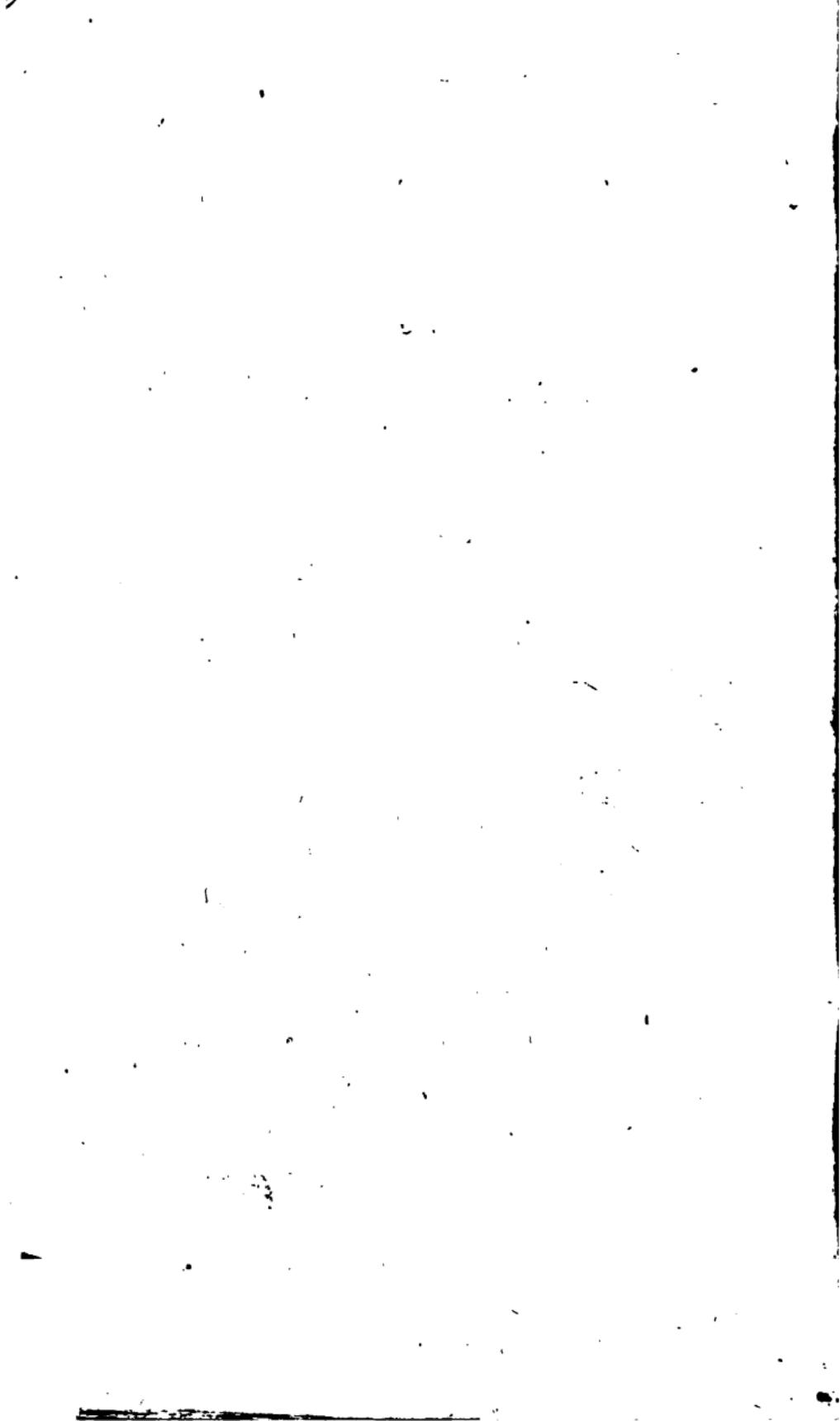
vn vitio non punito, suet crescere in infinito.

una bona imbriacatura, no ue giorni dura.

una ghirlanda costa un

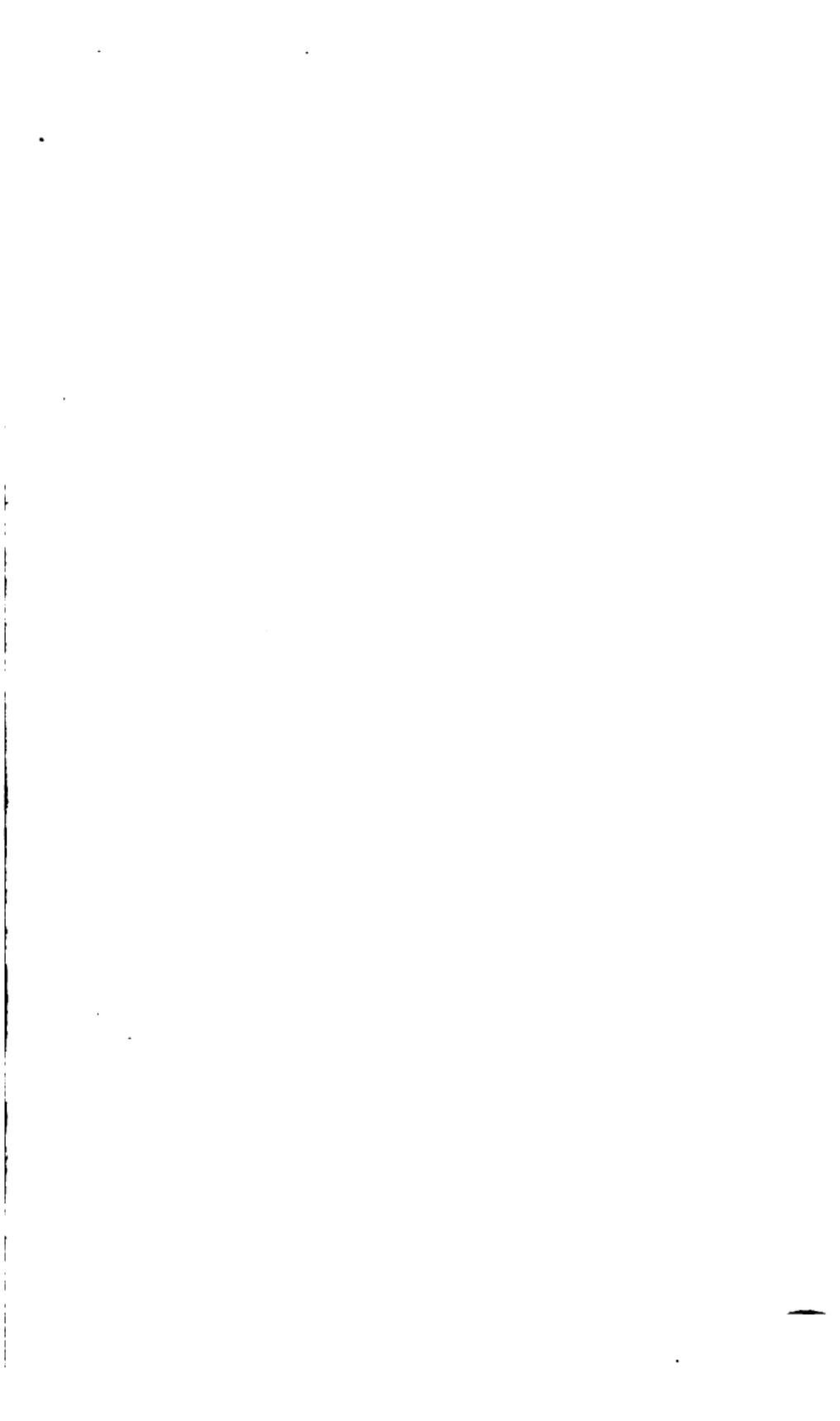
neantmoins il ne siet pas bien fut la teste de chacun.	quattrino ; ma non sta bene in capo ad ogn' uno.
Vne main laue l'autre, & toutes deux ensemble le visage.	una man lava l'altra, e tut- te due il viso.
Vne pomme pourrie, en gaste cent autres.	una mela marcia, neguasta cento.
Vne arrondelle, ou vne fleur, ne font pas le printemps.	una rondine, od un fior non fan prima vera
Vn œuff sans sel, ne fait ny bien ny mal.	vouo senza sale, non fane ben nè male.
Faire croire que les cen- teilles sont des lanter- nes.	vender lucignole per lanter- ne.

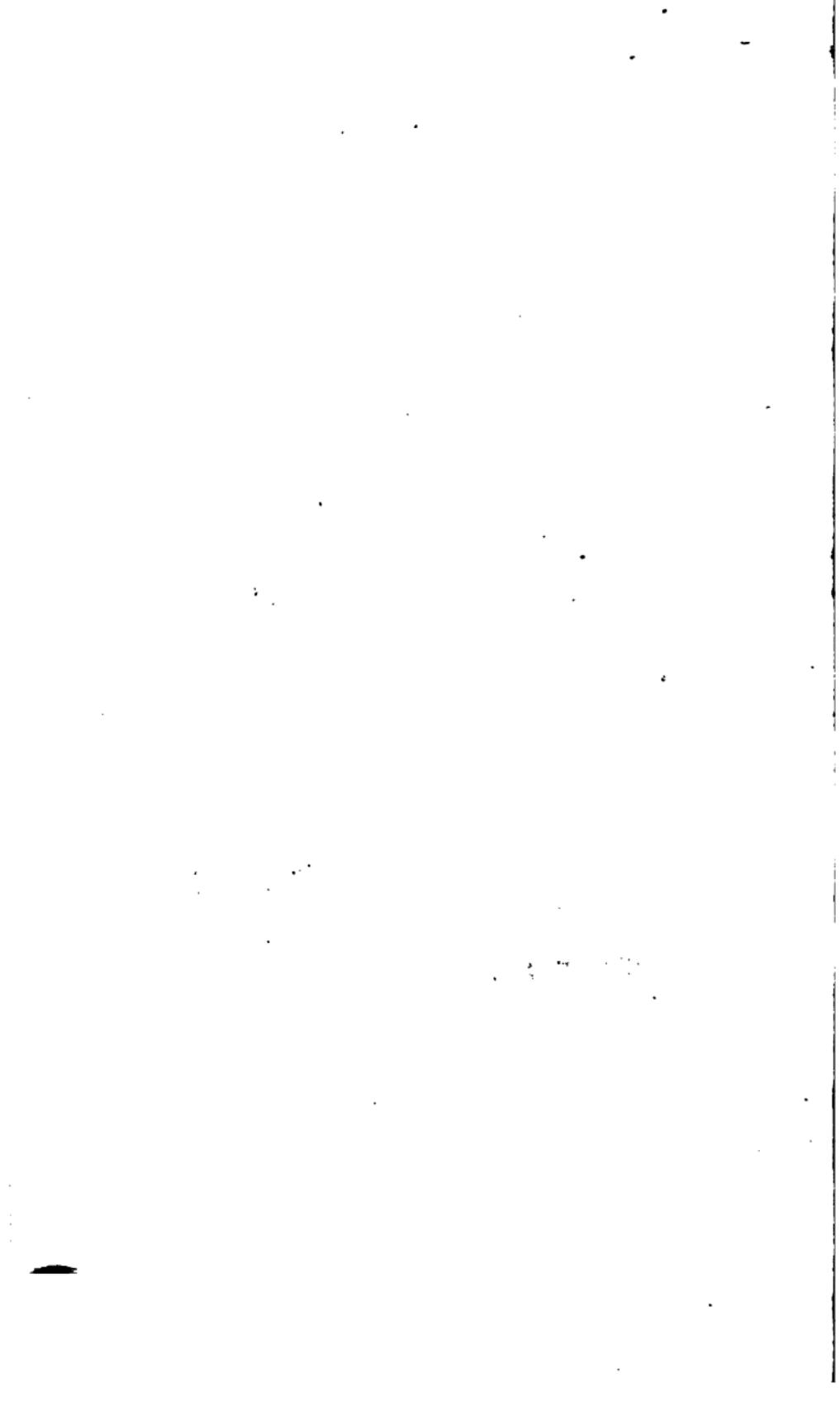
F I N.











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